MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 APRIL 1982

Arab Reaction to Air Raid

Egypt hopes the events in Lebanon are limited and temporary, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated in an interview with Cairo television reported by MENA. 'Ali said Egypt does not believe the cease-fire has ended and hopes it never will. In the interests of peace in the Middle East and a settlement of the Palestinian question, all parties concerned should remain committed to the cease-fire, 'Ali added.

The recent U.S. veto which prevented the condemnation of Israel at the UN Security Council was a "green light" for Israeli aggression, the Syrian paper ATH-THAWRAH commented according to SANA. The paper called the Israeli action a "decisive test" which will define to a great extent the future situation in the region and the Arabs' ability to achieve a just peace.

Saudi Arabia strongly denounced the Israeli attack and appealed to Arab and Islamic countries to close ranks and discard disagreements in order to confront the Zionist campaigns launched against the Arab nation, Riyadh television reported citing an official source at the royal court.

While Israeli airplanes are engaged in raids on Lebanese territory, the Saudi regime is waving its peace plans and declaring its alliance with the United States, "leader of international terrorism," the Libyan news agency's political editor stated in a commentary carried by JANA.

Israel is emphasizing in this attack that the deal with Egypt consisted of returning the Sinai in exchange for a free hand in the north and west, according to a Palestinian news agency commentary carried by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio.

Lebanon

Security Situation -- Fourteen people were killed and 8 wounded during fighting in Tripoli, Beirut radio reported. A pro-Iraq Ba'th military official, Talal al-'Itri, was killed in an ambush in Tripoli, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Israeli Activity -- Four Israeli tanks entered the southern border strip controlled by the Christian militia, a UN spokesman stated according to Beirut radio.

Israel

Eytan Remarks -- Israel is supplying arms and other aid to the Lebanese, and it is only natural that as a result of these activities there are Israeli soldiers in the area controlled by Christian militia Commander Sa'd Haddad, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan stated at a press conference reported by HA'ARETZ.

Begin-Stoessel Meeting -- If the terrorists understand the message contained in the 21 April air force operation and stop all their operations against Israeli targets, Israel will maintain the letter and spirit of the cease-fire agreement, Prime Minister Menahem Begin stated at a meeting with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, reported by IDF radio. While stressing Israel's interest in maintaining the cease-fire, Begin warned that if provocations continue, Israel will be forced to take preventive action rather than just to react. U.S. proposals on procedures for resolving the Tabah dispute were also discussed at the meeting.

Abu-Hatzera Sentence -- For theft by an executive, fraud and breach of confidence, Immigrant Absorption Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera was sentenced to 30, 18, and 3 months imprisonment, suspended for 2 years, Jerusalem radio reported. He was also fined 3,500 shekels. Since he will not have to serve his sentence unless he commits new offenses, the law does not require he be suspended from the Knesset, the radio pointed out.

Yamit Evacuated -- The IDF completed the evacuation of Yamit, Jerusalem radio reported. Members of the Kakh Movement who had threatened to commit suicide were removed by the IDF "without harm", the radio reported. Police arrested 60 of the withdrawal opponents in Yamit, the radio added.

Egypt

Stoessel, Israeli Delegation Visits -- During a 6-hour visit to Cairo on 22 April Stoessel met with Mubarak and other Egyptian leaders for talks on resolving remaining Israeli-Egyptian differences, Cairo radio reported. Foreign Minister 'Ali and other officials later discussed proposals submitted by Stoessel on procedures for resolving the border demarcation problem within the framework of article seven of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, according to MENA.

After a stay in Israel, Stoessel returned to Cairo on 23 April together with an Israeli delegation headed by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, Cairo radio reported. Kimche said the Israeli delegation will do its utmost to reach a solution of the border demarcation problem, the radio added.

'Ali Interview -- In a recent letter to Begin Mubarak explained that Egypt adheres to the peace process, the implementation of the peace treaty and the autonomy negotiations as a course to which the signatories of the Camp David accords have committed themselves in order to achieve a comprehensive solution to all aspects of the Palestinian issue, 'Ali noted in an interview with Cairo television reported by MENA.

What has been achieved thus far in the autonomy talks is considered an accomplishment, and "there exists now the ability" to close the big gap still remaining between the Egyptian and Israeli stands and conceptions of full autonomy, 'Ali stated. He expressed his belief that the autonomy negotiations will resume at the ministerial level in May.

Syria

Two Syrian diplomats were ordered by the French Government to leave France within 48 hours following a bomb blast in Paris, outside the offices of the weekly AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI, which killed 1 person and injured 63 others, AFP reported. It added that the French ambassador to Damascus was recalled to Paris for consultation. French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre said the two diplomats were expelled because the government deemed it necessary. No reason was given for blaming Syria, AFP noted.

Summoning the French ambassador in Damascus, the Syrian Foreign Ministry informed him that the French military attache and the second secretary in Damascus must leave Syria within 48 hours, SANA reported. The action was in reply to the "unjustified and unfriendly" action by the French Government, the agency said. The Syrian ambassador in Paris denied any Syrian connection with the incident and linked it with current events in the Middle East, including Israeli airraids on Lebanon, according to Damascus television.

PLO

The PLO has killed three village league leaders so far and tried to kill Hebron area league leader Mustafa Dudin, Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, stated in an interview with Beirut's MONDAY MORNING. Whoever works for the leagues will gain the label of "traitor and collaborator" and eventually a bullet in the head, Al-Hasan added. If the next 3 years give rise to a Palestinian state, the PLO's next target will be to be reunited in one state with the Palestinians who stayed in Israel in 1948, Al-Hasan declared. He envisioned the Palestinian state as arising from a "new Yalta" in the context of East-West detente.

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WAFA COMMENTS ON 21 APR ISRAELI AIR RAID

JN221911 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Palestinian news agency WAFA today responded to the Zionist Chief of Staff Eytan's justification for yesterday's aggression against Lebanon. WAFA released the following commentary:

In examining the reasons behind Israel's air raids on Lebanon yesterday, we can rapidly pass over the pretext envoked by General Eytan yesterday on Israeli television. He claimed that Israel responded to unbearable provocation. He specified attacks on Israelis inside the occupied West Bank and Gaza, inside the occupied southern Lebanese border strip and abroad. All of these, he said, were violations of the cease-fire which nevertheless remained in force. These statements are so grotesque as to be almost laughable were it not for the fact that they were indirectly repeated in a U.S. statement issued after the raid which implicitly equated these so-called violations with Israel's aerial bombardment. What is at work here is a sinister double standard. According to the prevailing logic in Tel Aviv and Washington, Palestinians who resist their occupiers, whether with stones or grenades, violate the cease-fire in Lebanon. Israeli soldiers who have killed 16 Palestinians and wounded dozens in the past 2 weeks in the occupied territories have not violated the cease-fire. The killing of an Israeli intelligence officer in Paris by unknown assailants is a violation, while Israel's murder of Fatah Central Committee member Majid Abu Sharar in Rome is not. A landmine planted inside occupied southern Lebanon killing an Israeli soldier is a violation, while a 90-minute bombing raid by dozens of planes which kill and wound over 20 people is not. What then are the real reasons for this attack? Clearly the timing, the same day as the Cabinet decision on the Sinai withdrawal, gives a clue. For what Israel is underlining in this attack is that the deal with Egypt was the return of the Sinai in exchange for a free hand for the Zionist state in Palestine and points north and east. The feeble response from Washington and Cairo after the raid confirms that the deal is still on.

As to the lessons to be drawn, they can only be directed at the Arab states. The Arab states have once again stood by open-mouthed at the sight of Palestinians and Lebanese dying under Israeli bombs as Palestinian antiaircraft and Syrian planes try to protect them. Only if the hypnotic spell of April 25 and the mirage of Egypt's return to the Arab fold can be dispelled, only if a clear stand can be taken against the United States, the manufacturer of those bombs and the paymaster of those pilots, can we say that the lessons have been learned.

VOP COMMENTS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CEASE-FIRE

JN222159 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The word "cease-fire" has acquired, through excessive usage, unusual meanings: a headline for political activities, a cornerstone for events that took place or will take place. In short, the word "cease-fire" in the south has become a mere headline, a distant headline after the enemy's air force yesterday made its own interpretation and General Eytan further explained it in his press conference.

A significant and general question is asked: What is the future of the word "cease-fire?" And what will the situation be following the barrage of more than 1,000 air missiles at the already violated body of the cease-fire?

We cannot precisely explain what will happen but we can present the facts as they really are and in doing so we may come to understand the main possibilities to be expected. It is clear that the Zionist leaders insist on playing a game which says that the cease-fire in the south extends anywhere that Palestinians and Zionists are to be found. And if the Palestinians embark on a military or any other act anywhere in the world, then Israel will raise the flag of the cease-fire and embark on an act it terms revenge. The actual battlefield of this act is southern Lebanon, which is also the field of the cease-fire. The insistence of the Israeli leaders on playing this game is met with our insistence on our simple and natural right of practicing all forms of armed struggle in its various other forms in all arenas, without restrictions and at any cost. This is not mere talk but a firm policy which we adhere to.

Since the establishment of the cease-fire in the south last July, the Zionists presented their concept of the cease-fire and we presented ours. Whereas they wanted, wagered on or dreamed that this cease-fire would be a comprehensive end to the fighting comparable to a total end to all hostilities, we on the other hand wanted it for the sake of a special situation in Lebanon, without any restrictions to the freedom of movement across all Arab borders and in the depth of our occupied land. In order to prove our commitment to our concept of the cease-fire in the south and our noncommitment to the Israeli concept, they warned us against hurling bombs in the occupied homeland, and despite that, we exploded bombs. They warned us against crossing into the occupied homeland, but we crossed in broad daylight. However, we were always careful to emphasize that the cease-fire in the south is limited to the south and we also emphasized that our commitment to the cease-fire in the south is limited to the south and we also emphasized that our commitment to the cease-fire depended on our own concept of it, not the enemy's.

It seems clear now that the Israelis cannot do anything to stop the activities of our revolution in the world or in the occupied homeland and so they commit their aggression against the south. We will continue with our legitimate work without hesitation and the Zionist aggression against the south or against any other part of Lebanon will continue. We do not look upon our struggle as a ground where football is played for thrills. We continue our struggle precisely and responsibly. Our main aim is the interest of our Lebanese and Palestinian people and our commitment to our people and cause determines our resolutions and plans. We possess the freedom of initiative and the right to reply to our enemy in determining the time and place.

When we say all this we do not for one moment forget that our struggle on all fields, and principally inside the occupied homeland, is one of our permanent replies to the enemy. As for the other replies, we possess the ability to determine when and how we implement such decision without restrictions.

The issue, as we have already said, is not one of thrills or exhibition; it is a serious and bloody issue. Since we are the ones who sacrifice most and are the most willing to sacrifice for our rights, we are also the ones who should tread carefully, steadily and responsibly without losing the initiative for a moment.

We declare in the midst of the battle that our struggle against the enemy is continuing on all fronts across the world. This struggle will not stop until our people achieve their national rights. We know how to hurt the enemy, how to take over the ship's rudder in stormy seas and how to steer the ship to its Palestinian shore.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAID

LD222152 Riyadh SPA in English 1917 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Al-Madinah, 22 Apr (SPA) -- Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi today strongly denounced the Israeli air raid on Lebanon and deplored the failure of the international community to impose "deterrent sanctions on the Zionist aggressor." In a press statement, Mr Klibi said, "The escalation of Israeli aggression against the innocent people of Lebanon and Palestine coincided with the exercising of the power of veto by the U.S. at the Security Council yesterday." He added that it seemed as if the American veto "encourages Israel to violate the holy shrines in occupied territories and attack the Arab people in and outside Palestine."

VOP CITES SOVIET DIPLOMATS ON ISRAELI AIR RAID

JN221735 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] High-ranking Soviet diplomats in Beirut said that further escalation by Zionist Prime Minister Begin was possible. The sources said that yesterday's raid followed an American green light and that after hitting the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces' positions, Israel might now strike at Syrian positions.

PALESTINIANS UNCOVER ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

GF221555 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Apr (QNA) -- In a report from Beirut the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today quoted official Palestinian sources as saying Palestinian security organs recently uncovered an attempt to assassinate Nimr Salih [Abu Salih], Fatah Central Committee member. The sources said the attempt, which was plotted by Israeli intelligence organs, was in its early stage.

PLO'S AL-HASAN ON OPERATIONS, EGYPT, FRENCH TIES

NC211644 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 19-25 Apr 82 pp 40-47

[By Claude Khoury]

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, political advisor of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, stated last week that the Palestine Liberation Organization would prepare for a military escalation against Israel to match the political escalation by the Palestinians in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Israel itself. He said that the military blow would be planned to gain maximum political benefit for the Palestinians, but he refused to elaborate, saying only: "Wait and see."

The Palestinian leader in a private interview with MONDAY MORNING last week, said the PLO would use all Arab borders with Israel to mount its operations, with the exception of the Lebanese borders. The PLO, he said, had made no commitment to Jordan or any other country not to cross its borders for military operations in the occupied territories and Israel. It had been using the Jordanian borders frequently and would continue to do so.

Al-Hasan confirmed that the PLO was smuggling both arms and Palestinian commandos across the Egyptian borders, as the Israeli Government charged last week, but he said this was being done secretly, without the knowledge or approval of the Egyptian authorities.

He added, however, that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak was "working seriously" to bring Egypt back to the Arab fold and had already crossed "one-third of the way" by refusing to speak on behalf of the Palestinians or to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. But this, he said, was not enough. He must also stop the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, which should pose no problem if he coordinates with the Egyptian people to discourage these relations, and he must close the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. There could be no bargaining over these conditions, which must be met before Egypt could be accepted by the PLO again, he said.

Al-Hasan said it was unlikely that Israel would resort to immediate annexation of the West Bank, because such a move would "cancel" the Camp David agreements. Instead, he said, the Israeli plan was to dissolve various municipal and village councils, replace them with the Israeli-created "village leagues" which would apply the Israeli version of "Palestinian autonomy," actively seek the expulsion of around 500,000 Palestinians from the West Bank, and finally, in the early 1990's establish a "confederation" with the West Bank and Gaza.

The American preference, he said, was to launch a five-year period of "Palestinian autonomy" as soon as possible, after which a confederation would be established between the West Bank, Jordan and possibly Israel.

The Israeli plan, he said, hinged on the "village leagues," to whose members he sent the following message: "Whoever works for the village leagues knows that all he can gain is the label of traitor and collaborator, and, in the final analysis, a bullet in the head. They would do best to leave the village leagues, because we are determined to crush them."

And in a message to the Palestinians who stayed in Israel in 1948 and have now joined the protests of the people of the West Bank and Gaza, Al-Hasan said: "You have consecrated the unity of the Palestinian people by your actions. If the next three years give birth to the Palestinian state, God willing, our next target will be a reunion with you. In other words, our goal in the stage that follows the rise of the Palestinian state will be to be reunited with you in one state."

The Palestinian state, Al-Hasan said, cannot be born except through East-West detente -- a "new Yalta" which should be coming within the next two to four years. The Yalta conference of 1945 produced no Palestine because the Palestinians were not present on the ground as a fighting force then, he said, which made it imperative that the Palestinians remain a powerful fighting force "at any cost" over the next few decisive years. This, Al-Hasan said, was the significance of the confrontation now going on in the occupied territories. To the people in the West Bank and Gaza, he said: "You are making your future with your sacrifices. The next two to four years will decide whether our heroic deeds over the past 18 years were for nothing or for a better future. We must not give up."

Addressing himself to the Arabs, he said he was disappointed with their reaction to the Palestinian rebellion in the occupied territories and the shooting incident at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. They had reacted with words and strikes, instead of taking action to create "new facts," he said. Now, he said, was the time for the Arabs to give the PLO more backing, to establish the "eastern front, from Al-'Aqabah (Jordan) to An-Naqurah (Lebanon)," to exert pressure toward an international conference for peace in the Middle East, and to press the West Europeans -- especially the Socialist government in France -- to recognize the PLO.

French President Francois Mitterrand, Al-Hasan charged, was responsible for the massacres now going on in the occupied territories. He had made the Israeli crackdown easier by visiting Israel and breaking its isolation. France, he added, had become the major obstacle blocking constructive West European action on the Middle East, and the Arab Gulf states must exert maximum pressure on Mitterrand to change his position.

The only Gulf state which was exerting such pressure, he said, was Kuwait, which had refused to receive Mitterrand before he visited Israel and had cancelled various commercial deals with France after the visit. Nevertheless, he said, the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories was "bringing (Israeli Prime Minister Menahem) Begin down" and pushing the Camp David process into its second impasse after the 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Begin, losing internal political support, now believed that his political fate hinged on a dramatic action against the PLO and Syria, Al-Hasan said. Quoting PLO intelligence sources, Al-Hasan said that Begin's plan two weeks ago was to invade south Lebanon, remain in it and demand a Syrian pullout from Lebanon, the destruction of the Palestinian resistance and an Israeli-Lebanese peace agreement as the price for Israeli withdrawal. But labor party leader Shimon Peres, while approving of the plan, said it should be applied after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on April 25 and only with the approval of the United States, according to PLO intelligence. Labor's position had delayed the Israeli invasion, Al-Hasan said, but it had not cancelled it, considering Begin's tendency to take rash actions, which had made him the PLO's "greatest ally." An Israeli invasion of the south now, Al-Hasan added, would bring the PLO a political victory and could plunge the entire region into "a new stage." "Political action in the occupied territories is still escalating," Al-Hasan said, "and we must prepare as of now for military action to match the political escalation and civil disobedience in the interior. This is what should happen, and it will happen, God willing." But he added: "There must be harmony between political and military action. Every military victory must produce a political victory. At any rate, wait and see."

Al-Hasan said the PLO was using and would continue to use all Arab fronts with the exception of the Lebanese borders to mount commando operations against Israel. Referring to the recent Israeli report that a commando group that had crossed the Jordan River had been captured, he said: "This is not the first time that commandos have crossed over to the occupied territories. We shall always use our right to cross all borders, with the exception of the Lebanese borders. The Arab conferees (at the summit meeting) in Tunis decided that it was important for the preservation of the south not to launch offensives from Lebanon, and we, knowing Israel's designs on the Litani River waters, are committed to that....

"But our relationship with Jordan on this point is very clear. The PLO has made no commitments to Jordan or to any country other than Lebanon not to exercise our right to gain access to the occupied territories." The PLO, Al-Hasan said, was exercising that right "wherever and whenever it can."

Asked if the PLO was smuggling arms and fighters across the Egyptian borders, as the Israeli Government charged recently, Al-Hasan said: "We are smuggling arms and fighters across all borders. We are smuggling them by sea to Gaza and to northern Israel. And if course, we are smuggling them across Palestine's southern borders, but we are doing so secretly. There is no agreement between us and Egypt on this matter."

The Israeli Government has accused Egypt of "cooperative" with the PLO in the smuggling operations, and it has hinted that this could lead to a postponement of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, which is scheduled for the 25th of this month. Al-Hasan said the Israeli charge was meant only for local consumption, to keep the Begin government from falling in the event of another Knesset vote of confidence.

Begin's near-defeat in the latest Knesset vote, he pointed out, was due to a combination of no-confidence votes by the parties which opposed his handling of the West Bank unrest and the no-confidence votes of the Tehiya Party, which joined the opposition in protest against the approaching Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. "By hinting that he may not pull out of Sinai, Begin is simply wooing the Tehiya Party, trying to win its support in the event of another confidence vote which could bring his government down," Al-Hasan said. "It's a purely domestic game. Although no one can make any firm predictions about the events of the next few weeks, it is my opinion that the withdrawal will go ahead on schedule. The U.S. is the sponsor of Camp David, and it can never tolerate the non-implementation of an agreement it has guaranteed. That would be an unacceptable blow to its credibility, especially now, when the Americans are trying to regain lost influence in the Middle East. In addition, Husni Mubarak's policies have so far been a duplicate of As-Sadat's, and the multi-national forces are already in place in Sinai. The Americans consider their military presence in Sinai to be of the utmost importance, because they are planning to use the Sinai facilities in the future as a base for their Rapid Deployment Force in this region."

After April 25, Al-Hasan said, Egyptian reconciliation with the PLO would be possible if Mubarak met three conditions which were not open to discussion. "President Husni Mubarak knows that the Egyptian people are staunch supporters of the PLO" he said. "He knows that As-Sadat's hostility to us actually served to build up more support for us among the Egyptian people. There is so much support for the PLO in Egypt, in fact, that we in Fatah have realized what a big mistake we made by bargaining with Arab regimes over our relations with the Arab peoples. "President Husni Mubarak knows that he cannot establish good relations with his people in any final way unless he first sets his relations with the Palestinian people and their cause in order. "I am confident that President Mubarak is working seriously to return to Arab ranks. But his road back to the Palestinians will not be an easy one.

"We want three things from President Husni Mubarak. First, we want him not to talk on behalf of the Palestinians or sign any statements of principles relating to the Palestinians, and not to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of our enemy. Second, we want him to stop the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Third, we want him to close the Israeli Embassy in Cairo."

By refusing to sign a statement of principles on the Palestinian problem and refusing to visit Jerusalem or to otherwise recognize it as the Israeli capital, "President Mubarak has met our first demand," Al-Hasan said. "If he maintains this positive position, he will have covered one third of the distance between him and the Palestinians. But that is not enough." The Egyptian president must also stop the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, "and this should not be difficult. Given coordination with the Egyptian people, it should be possible to combat any development of relations on the touristic, commercial and other levels. I believe that we in the PLO are capable of arriving at a solution of the normalization problem with the Egyptian people."

Al-Hasan added: "That leaves the question of the Israeli Embassy in Cairo, which the PLO can never accept -- first because it rejects it in principle, and second because this embassy would encourage the countries which have severed relations with Israel to restore them, thus giving the Israelis breathing space."

The Palestinian leader said there was no doubt that the return of Egypt would strengthen the Arabs, "but only if the Egypt that returns is not the Egypt of Camp David." He stressed that the PLO was not ready to "bargain over the three political conditions that it feels must be met before Egypt returns to the Arab ranks." Mubarak, he said, "must convince the PLO that he has plans to eliminate the negative effects of the Camp David agreements. We are waiting to see what his position will be after the Israeli withdrawal. Our attitude towards him will depend on the action he takes regarding the three matters I have mentioned."

Al-Hasan repeated the PLO's categoric rejection of the Egyptian proposal earlier this month that the Palestinians and Israelis agree to mutual, simultaneous recognition of each other. The proposal was made in Kuwait by the Egyptian Ambassador to the UN Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who was representing his government at the meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement's Coordination Bureau. 'Abd al-Majid accompanied the proposal with a demand that Israel recognize ll Palestinian rights, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state.

'Abd al-Majid's proposals, Al-Hasan said, "included more than one positive point as a cover for the mutual recognition proposal, which we will never accept. Including the mutual recognition point in the list of proposals is like building a house and then blowing it up. We will not accept the mutual recognition suggestion in any proposal presented to us."

Al-Hasan said it was unlikely that the Israelis would resort to an immediate annexation of the West Bank. "They know that would not be easy, because immediate annexation would mean immediate cancellation of the Camp David agreements," he said. "They would rather do it more subtly. They believe they need around eight years to divide the Palestinian people, force large numbers of them to leave for Jordan, and then announce publicly the annexation that will already have been implemented on the ground." There was "no need for speculation" on this matter, he said, because it was known to the PLO that the Israelis had a specific plan to settle the Palestinian problem, and the Americans had another.

He described the Israeli plan as follows:

"We have information that Israel wants to dissolve eight municipal councils and 18 village councils in the occupied territories in preparation for the initiation of a civilian administration in those territories. Initially, they plan to put Israeli officers in control, but later, they intend to bring people from the village leagues to take over the municipalities and the village councils and establish a civilian administration which would continue until 1985-86. During this time, the Begins and the Sharons plan to see to it that no less than half a million Palestinians are driven out of the occupied territories to the east bank. In 1985-86, they plan to develop the civilian administration into 'autonomy' controlled by the village leaguers. This situation would remain until 1990-91, at which time they will form some sort of confederation grouping Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The annexation will take the form of a confederation because the Israelis do not want the people of the West Bank and Gaza to take part in Israel's future political life; that would upset the balance, considering the size of the West Bank and Gaza populations."

As for the "American solution for the Palestinian problem," Al-Hasan described it as follows:

"The Americans want Palestinian autonomy to start now and be maintained for five years, during which all anti-American elements on the Palestinian and regional scenes would be eliminated. After that, in the early 1990's, they want to discuss some sort of confederation between the Palestinians and Jordan, or between the Palestinians, Jordan and Israel.

The two plans, Al-Hasan said, "are similar in several aspects, especially in method."

He added: "Our battle now is being waged against the Israeli and American plans, against the civil administration and the autonomy project. So far, thanks to the PLO's political line and tactics, neither the American plan nor the Israeli plan has made any progress."

The village leagues, an essential ingredient in the Israeli plan, were being confronted in two ways, Al-Hasan said.

"One way is the way of the gun. We have used the gun against three village leaders so far. Three have been killed. A fourth one, Mustafa Dudin, escaped our last attempt because he was provided with undercover Israeli protection," the Palestinian leader said, adding:

"But whoever works for the village leagues knows that all he can gain is the label of traitor and collaborator, and, in the final analysis, a bullet in the head. They would do best to leave the leagues, because we are determined to crush them."

The second way of dealing with the village leagues, he said, was through Jordan.

"Some members of the leagues have interests in Jordan. Agreement has been reached with the Jordanian Government that those people's property and funds in Jordan would be confiscated and that they themselves would be arrested as soon as they set foot in Jordan. Last month, a decision to that effect was announced by the Jordanian Government."

The announcement of the decision was followed by a number of resignations from the village leagues and the beginning of a fresh Israeli crackdown in the West Bank which has since snowballed into the current Palestinian rebellion in the occupied territories.

"There is a meeting of the minds between us and Jordan on this very important point," Al-Hasan said. "Jordan is afraid of Israel's plan to drive half a million Palestinians to the east bank over the next eight years. Such an influx of Palestinians would cause problems in Jordan, which is naturally opposed to the Begin-Sharon thesis that the Palestinian state already exists east of the Jordan. Thus, Jordan has taken a decision which serves its interests as a regime and at the same time serves the interests of the Palestinian revolution."

The PLO, Al-Hasan said, was determined to abort the Israeli and American "confederation" solutions of the Palestinian problem "and go straight for a Palestinian state."

The Palestinian state, he added, can be born in the context of East-West detente -- "what I like to call a new Yalta."

"To make sure that the new Yalta produces an independent Palestinian state, we must learn the lessons of the 1945 Yalta conference. The Palestinians were not considered at that time because they were not present as a fighting force on the ground. The Palestinian leftists had heeded Stalin's call to stop fighting the British-French colonialists and unite against the German fascists -- a call which was rejected by Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh in 1933 and 1935. At the same time, the Palestinian nationalists had heeded the 1936 call by the Arab states to stop the confrontation with the British because Britain was a friend that had guaranteed Palestinian rights.

"So when the Yalta conference was held in 1945, Ho Chi Minh, whose forces were still on the ground, was there, and North Vietnam was created. The Palestinians, who had ceased to be a fighting force with an independent will, were crossed out in the conference by a decision supported by the entire world. That was how Israel came to be.

"Now the world is headed towards a new Yalta, which may take place in two, three or four years, depending on the balance of power between the U.S. and the USSR, and depending on the new map of political relations in this region. Until then, the Palestinians must remain a powerful fighting force at any cost.

In the three of four years ahead, we must hold no sacrifice too great for the sake of progress towards our goal. We must use all we have -- our old men, our women, our children, our money -- to make sure that when detente is achieved, the Palestinians will be there with their guns."

He said the Palestinians in the occupied territories needed no advice on this matter. "It will go down in history that it was the Palestinian people who cast their shadow on the Palestinian leadership, and not the other way round," he said. "Our people, with their initiative and determination, have proved that they need no directives or lessons; they are the ones who are giving us the directives and teaching us the lessons. But I say to them: You are making your future with your sacrifices. The next two to four years will decide whether our heroic deeds over the past 18 years were for nothing or for a better future. We must not give up."

Al-Hasan stressed that "the Palestinians of 1948," who remained in Palestine after the Israeli takeover that year, were part of the growing internal Palestinian resistance.

"The idea of declaring March 30, 1976, the Day of the Land was theirs, remember? The escalation of the uprising on March 30, 1982 came to consecrate the unity of the Palestinians of 1948 and the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This unity is deeply felt by our people in the Palestine of 1948, who, when we meet them, consider us moderates. I believe the Israelis quaked when they saw the unity that was demonstrated on the Day of the Land, and they suppressed the Palestinians of 1984 as much as they suppressed the Palestianians of 1967."

Addressing the Palestinians in Israel, Al-Hasan said: "You have consecrated the unity of the Palestinian people by your actions. If the next three years give birth to the Palestinian state, God willing, our next target will be a reunion with you. In other words, our goal in the stage that follows the rise of the Palestinian state will be to be reunited with you in one state."

The Palestinian leader said he was disappointed by Arab reaction to the unarmed rebellion in the occupied territories and to the shooting of Moslem worshippers in Jerusalem last week. The shooting at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, like the fire at the mosque in 1969, was not the work of an "insane" Jewish fanatic, as the Israelis were saying, but a deliberate act of hostility by the Israeli Government, he said, noting that the perpetrator had been labelled of unsound mind in preparation for his release.

Instead of taking action, the Arabs had chosen to support the Palestinian rebellion and object to the Al-Aqsa Mosque incident with speeches and strikes, Al-Hasan said, adding:

"The history of this area always repeats itself. There were summit conferences in the days of Salah ad-Din, too (Salah ad-Din Al-Ayyubi, 1138-93, who defeated the crusaders in Jerusalem), and there were Arab divisions. One day, Salah ad-Din called the Arabs to a meeting, and they delivered four speeches to him, to all of which he replied: 'I want your swords, not your words.' Today, we repeat to the Arabs what Salah ad-Din told them then.

"Our battle in the occupied territories is in defense of the future of every Arab, and not the future of the Palestinians only. It is in defense of the future dignity of every child in the Arab world today, and not the future dignity of Palestinian children only. We want them to recognize the danger and face it with actions, not words and strikes. We want them to unite and create new facts. We want them to give much more to the PLO, to establish an eastern front from Al-'Aqabah to An-Naqurah to break the Israeli will -- especially now that the Begin government is beginning to self-destruct. If we don't move now to break the Israeli will, when will we move? We want them to exert pressure to impose an international peace conference of the Security Council kind on the Middle East. We want them to exert pressure on Western Europe, especially France, to recognize the PLO and increase the isolation of Israel."

When Valery Giscard d'Estaing was the president of France, Al-Hasan said, the major obstacles to constructive EEC action on the Middle East were West Germany and Britain. Since then, "a basic change" had occurred in the attitudes of Bonn and London, and "the major obstacle has become President Francois Mitterrand of France."

The new French position in the Middle East "is a position which poses the gravest threat to peace in this region," he said. "It is that position which is responsible for Begin's massacres in the occupied territories -- because Mitterrand's attitude has pulled Europe out of the circle of action, giving Begin freer rein in the occupied territories and the region. These are the results of Mitterrand's visit to Israel. Mitterrand, by becoming the first European chief of state to visit Israel, has ended Israel's isolation, and the blood that has been shed since then is the result. We consider Mitterrand's position one of virtual, perhaps unwitting, hostility to the PLO. Mitterrand must stop allowing Jacques Attali, the Zionist who is his leading advisor, to draw up France's policies. French policy must be defined by President Mitterrand, not Jacques Attali."

The Arabs must exert pressure on Mitterrand to reconsider his position and bring France back in line with the rest of Western Europe, Al-Hasan said, "but so far, of all the Gulf states, only Kuwait is exerting pressure. The emir of Kuwait, for instance, refused to receive Mitterrand before the French president visited Israel, and he cancelled various important commercial deals with France, receiving representatives of various socialist chiefs of state to establish East-West balance."

The Arabs, he added, were like a bird hypnotized by "the Haig and Reagan snake."

"If we could convince every bird who encounters a snake that he has wings and can fly, no bird will ever be swallowed by a snake again." he said. "The Arabs are hypnotized by Washington. They have forgotten that they have wings to fly. Today, only the Palestinians in the occupied territories are flying, but they cannot go on flying indefinitely if the Arabs around then continue to kneel."

The rebellion in the occupied territories, Al-Hasan said, was "bringing Begin down" and dealing the second major blow to the Camp David agreements -- the first being the one dealt by the Egytpian assassins of As-Sadat, "architect of Camp David."

"For the first time, Begin finds his prime ministerial chair shaking under him. He is now doing his best to avoid being forced into general elections. His crackdown in the occupied territories is one way he is using to avoid the elections. He wants to be able to tell Peres and the world: 'I have brought the West Bank and Gaza under control.'"

It was also to gain internal support that Begin made pland to invade south Lebanon, Al-Hasan said.

"He feels that his entire political future now depends on a dramatic action against the PLO and Syria. He thinks a successful invasion of the south would give him back the support of Israeli public opinion, after which he could go to a general election with confidence.

"But because he cannot take such a major action in the present internal circumstances without the support of the opposition, he held his famous meeting with Peres. In that meeting, according to our intelligence reports, he proposed to Peres that he launch a major invasion and occupation of south Lebanon. He said he would then refuse to withdraw until the Syrians pulled out of Lebanon, the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon was destroyed and the Lebanese Government signed a peace treaty with Israel, thus expanding the Camp David agreements.

"The Israeli opposition's response was that they approved the plan on two conditions: that the invasion not be launched before April 25, and that it be launched in full coordination with the United States.

"Begin wanted the invasion before April 25 to force Husni Mubarak into a political line which he would find difficult to change later. His position, also, was that he did not need Washington's green light formally, because the Pentagon, he believed, approved of the plan. But Peres stuck to his two conditions, and the U.S. also opposed. The U.S. wants Israel to flex its muscles to help it push its plans through as it continues its efforts to regain the region and as it prepares to do something in Iran in the future. But it disagrees with Begin about the timing."

If Begin, true to form, ignores all these considerations and launches the invasion before April 25, he will do so without any international or internal support, "which will give the PLO a political advantage," Al-Hasan said. "And if we perform well on the battlefield, we may go through a stage similar to the stage that followed the 15-day war" in the summer of 1981, which produced the Palestinian-Israeli cease-fire now in effect.

"We have made all possible preparations in the south, and who knows -- perhaps, if Begin decides to go ahead with this insanity, we will be living through historic days which will push the entire region into a new stage."

Al-Hasan concluded that although he felt it was important for Begin, the second ingredient in the Camp David agreements, to fall, "I would find it hard to part with him. His stupid policies have made him our greatest ally, making it possible for us to achieve major victories which we would have found more difficult to achieve had Peres, the fox, been in charge.

'ARAFAT MEETS OFFICIALS ON 'ZIONIST AGGRESSION'

NC230749 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] The joint Palestinian-Lebanese command held a meeting last night under the chairmanship of Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and discussed the present situation in light of current developments, particularly the criminal Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in southern Beirut, Ad-Damur camp, Na'imat al-Fawqa and Mazbud. The joint command reviewed all aspects of the situation and heard a report on the contacts made with the brothers in the Syrian command, the Lebanese Government and officials as well as the contact made by the Vatican through the papal nuncio in Lebanon with the Palestinian command. The joint command was also briefed on the results of the contacts made by the Lebanese national forces. During its 3-hour meeting, the joint Palestinian-Lebanese command adopted resolutions and measures to confront this aggression and all ensuing developments. It was agreed that the meetings of the joint command and the Higher Military Council should remain open.

PALESTINIAN GROUP PUBLISHES NEW ENGLISH MONTHLY

NC230735 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 19-25 Apr p 7

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) published in March the first issue of DEMOCRATIC PALESTINE, an English-language monthly paper. The DFLP notes in the issue that the new publication has as its aims: "to present the tactics, strategy and ideology of the DFLP, and to mobilize international opinion in support of the Palestinian struggle and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; and to analyze and comment upon current events on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels.

KUWAIT

NEWSPAPERS DENOUNCE U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

GF231117 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0936 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Manama, Apr 23 (WAKH) -- Two Kuwaiti newspapers denounce U.S. policy in the Middle East and describe the United States as the major and main enemy of the Arab nation.

The newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM expresses the belief that the United States deals with the Zionist entity on the basis that Palestine is an American state and that the Zionist movement is the claw which Washington uses against us. The newspaper refers to the letter Begin has received from U.S. President Reagan in the aftermath of the Israeli air aggression against Lebanon -- the letter which was described by an Israeli source as "the best document a U.S. President has ever sent Israel since its establishment," affirming that this letter contains more U.S. pledges to continue full and absolute support for Israel's survival and colonialist immigration role in the heart of the Arab homeland.

The newspaper KUWAIT TIMES holds the United States responsible for the repeated Israeli aggressions and encroachments which have taken place in the region, the most recent of which was the air raid on the camps and bases of the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon. The newspaper says the United States is the main inciter of this aggression which has victimized many innocent children and women. The newspaper refers to the fact that this aggression would never have been launched had it not been for the state of collapse, dispute and undeclared wars among the Arab capitals. In conclusion, the editorial calls on the Arab countries to classify the United States as enemy number one of the Arab issues, along with its executive instrument Israel.

SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES OIL POLICY, PRICE INCREASES

GF221213 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Kuwait, April 20: Arab states in the Gulf area hold about 8 percent of proven petroleum reserves possessed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), according to the oil minister of Kuwait.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah told a symposium last night that the estimate excludes Iran and is based on oil discoveries in the Gulf's Arab area over the past few years. "We in Kuwait discovered quantities of oil over the past three or four years equivalent to our production during the past 12 years," he said. In a recent interview, Shaykh 'Ali said that Kuwait's oil will not deplete before 150 years, taking into account Kuwait's traditional proven reserves of 72 billion barrels and a ceiling of 1.25 million barrels a day.

He stressed the importance of striking a balance between prices and "the effects of prices on the world." "If prices shoot up in a short period, then the drive for developing alternatives for oil gains momentum thus endangering our oil resources," he said. The Gulf Arab producers, he affirmed, are pursuing "an optimal" policy as to production and pricing. Shaykh 'Ali denied charges that the production and pricing policies of the Gulf Arab states negate pan-Arab interests.

He also defended the government's recent decision to raise the prices of fuel and oil products consumed locally between 100 and 567 percent. But he confessed the increases could have an inflationary impact on the economy.

"The hikes have been necessary because we want to adopt a rational economic policy," he said. "The prices of oil derivatives have been illogically low, and even after the increases they are still low compared to prices in other countries."

He said the increases were decided primarily for budgetary reasons. The minister had said earlier that Kuwait faces a budget deficit of 2.5 billion dollars in the 1982-83 fiscal year because of the drop in Kuwait's crude production to about 650,000 barrels a day in recent months.

Another speaker, Professor Yusuf Sayigh, pinpointed three main factors of an integrated oil policy. He cited those as more exploration, less production and rational consumption.

A third contributor to the debate over oil and Gulf cooperation was 'Ali al-Kawwari who pointed out that the Gulf oil policies are not in conformity with development policies and strategies. The Gulf oil policies, he said, "look for responding to the market needs and not to the strategic, national and regional requirements," he said.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT BENDJEDID DEPARTS 22 APR

LD221706 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0907 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Apr (KUNA) -- The Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid, today ended his less-than-20-hour visit to Kuwait. This morning, the president conducted another round of talks with the amir prior to his departure for New Delhi.

OMAN

SENEGALESE PRESIDENT ABDOU DIOUF ATTENDS TALKS

GF221404 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A session of official talks was held at the [name indistinct] Palace in Muscat this afternoon between His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and His Excellency Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who is currently visiting Oman.

On the Omani side the talks were attended by Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; Dr 'Asim al-Jamali, minister of public works and head of the honorary mission accompanying the guest; and Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. On the Senegalese side they were attended by Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sheykh (Kabbi), plan and cooperation ministry under secretary; Yousef Baro, diplomatic adviser to the Senegalese president; and Moustapha Cisse, ambassador to Oman.

After the session his majesty the sultan held a closed session with His Excellency Abdou Diouf. His majesty and his excellency the guest exchanged first class decorations of the two countries.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said the talks dealt with the future of relations between the two friendly countries. In an exclusive statement to the radio correspondent after the talks, the minister said: Discussion touched on Islamic and Arab issues and means of ending the war between Iraq and Iran. He added: The views of the two countries on this issue were identical because the two countries are seeking implementation of the resolutions of the Islamic summit conference held in At-Ta'if. The sultanate and Senegal support the Islamic Conference Organization in the Islamic Good Office efforts to end the war. The minister of state for foreign affairs said: The Senegalese president stressed issues facing Africa, particularly the issue of the Moroccan Sahara, the Chad issue and efforts being exerted by the OAU. He added: Discussion also dealt with issues concerning the Arab world, particularly the Palestinian and the Middle East issues in general. Senegal firmly supports the Arab nation on these issues.

Departs 23 Apr

GF230747 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0714 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Muscat, 23 Apr (WAKH) -- Senegalese President Abdou Diouf left Muscat this morning following a 3-day state visit to Oman. During the visit, the Senegalese president held talks with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman on bilateral relations and means of bolstering them, the current situation in both the Arab and Islamic arenas, the situation in Africa and means of ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

QATAR

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAIDS ON LEBANON

GF221615 Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Doha, 22 Apr (QNA) -- Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, summoned U.S. Ambassador to Qatar Charles Marthinsen this morning. QNA has learned that the minister informed the U.S. ambassador of Qatar's protest against the aggresssion the Zionist enemy carried out against the Lebanese and Palestinian people yesterday. The minister also expressed Qatar's discontent over the U.S. stand in support of the Zionist enemy and the full U.S. political and military support for the Israeli enemy against the Arab nation.

He noted the U.S. veto exercised in the UN Security Council on the heinous Israeli crime represented in the aggression against the sacredness of blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and the worshippers in it, a thing that encouraged Israel to continue its aggressions against the Arab and Islamic nations. The Qatari minister stressed to the U.S. ambassador that continued U.S. support for the Israeli enemy will lead to very serious consequences not only with regard to the region but throughout the world as well. At the end of the meeting the Qatari minister asked the U.S. ambassador to inform his government of this official Qatari stand.

Meanwhile, in a statement issued today the State of Qatar once again urged the Arab states to settle their differences in order to stand with all their resources in one rank in support of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against the Zionist attack and in defense of the Arab entity being threatened by this aggression. Qatar strongly denounced yesterday's Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory and bases of the Palestinian resistance. The state said that this aggression intensifies the already explosive situation in the region, threatening its security and stability and thus the security and stability of the entire world.

Qatar appealed to the world community, particularly the superpowers, to bear their legal, political and human responsibilities and adopt immediate practical measures to put an end to this extremely bad situation.

The statement, which was issued by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, stressed that this new Zionist crime did not surprise anyone despite its ugliness for two main reasons. The first is that Israel has not missed any chance to prove its aggressive nature and evil instinct against the Arab and Islamic nations as well as against all humanity. The second reason is that, with its aggressive nature and evil instinct, Israel has continued to commit sinful actions against the Arab nation with complete contentiousness and in defiance of the entire world community.

The statement described yesterday's Israeli raids against the Lebanese and Palestinian people as a new round in a series of savage aggressions against Arab territories. It added that this is part of Israel's crimes in undermining the rights and honor of the Arab and Islamic nations and part of its violation of the laws, norms and values that constitute the heritage of civilized human beings. The statement affirmed that these aggressions will not influence the Palestinian people's determination to regain their homeland and restore their complete rights.

SAUDI ARABIA

KINGDOM DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAID ON LEBANON

GF230624 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Apr 82

[TExt] The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has strongly denounced the brutal Israeli aggression against the Lebanese territories and Palestinian camps yesterday. A royal court official source said the kingdom strongly denounces this savage aggression that comes under the hostile expansionist policy which the Israeli occupation authorities have been persistently pursuing against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries. The source expressed the kingdom's denunciation of this criminal act and called on the superpowers to take responsibility for establishing peace in the region. Affirming the importance of these superpowers in standing up for international righteousness and justice, the source appealed to the Arab and Islamic countries to close their ranks and discard disagreements in order to confront the Zionist campaigns launched against the Arab nation -- campaigns which become more ferocious as time goes on.

The source appealed to international conscience and all international bodies to do something to halt the Israeli enemy and support the Palestinian people's just demands and legitimate rights. The source also affirmed the importance of maintaining Lebanon's safety, security and stability.

AL-MADINAH CALLS FOR JIHAD AGAINST ISRAEL

GF231113 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Manama, 23 Apr (WAKH) -- The Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH calls for halting the Israeli aggression through coordination of concerted Islamic action to form jihad battalions of volunteers from all over the Islamic world who are willing to struggle. The newspaper's editorial says: "It is clear that such repeated aggressions against the Arab nation in general and Lebanon and the Palestinian people in particular will not end in the near future because the hostile nature of Israel has not changed and international pressures have not been used sufficiently to deter the Israeli entity from perpetrating criminal acts." AL-MADINAH notes the stand of denunciation which the international community has adopted against the Zionist crimes, saying that these stands have not been responded to by the Zionists, who benefit from the U.S. supportive policy in the UN Security Council which is illustrated by the veto that prevented the denunciation of Israel or the imposition of sanctions against it. This fact encourages Israel to continue to encroach upon the shrines of Muslims and attack the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

CHATTI CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

LD222302 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1412 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Jidda, 22 Apr (SPA) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, strongly condemned the bestial air aggression by the Israeli enemy against Lebanon and described it as an expression of Israel's aggressive intentions [remainder of sentence indistinct].

Chatti, in a statement issued today, said that the recent American veto has encouraged Israel to commit this new aggression [word indistinct] guarantees support and diplomatic protection at the United Nations. He added that a repetition of the use of the veto at the Security Council would definitely harm the reputation of the Security Council and that of the United States. He urged the United States to accept its responsibilities at the international level and to [word indistinct] international security and peace and not to be a party to the Middle East conflict. Chatti expressed the serious anxiety of the Islamic Conference Organization over developments on the Lebanese border and called on the Security Council to pass sanctions against the aggressor without hesitation.

RIYADH REPORTS ON LIBYAN OPPOSITION MOVEMENT

LD222206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A new movement has been formed in Libya with a view to toppling the colonel's regime. It is the National Front for the Salvation of Libya [Al-Jabhah al-Wataniyah li Inqadh Libya]. It is a movement opposed to the Al-Qadhdhafi regime consisting of several politicians and organizations opposed to the terrorist regime in Libya.

The official spokesman of this new movement, Ahmad Ibrahim Ahwash, has made statements which were published by the newspaper AR-RIYADH today. He said the front is preparing to carry out a number of moves against the current regime with a view to toppling it and replacing it with a regime acceptable to the Libyan people, because dialogue is no longer of use and the front has found itself faced with no alternative other than to topple the regime by force. Ahwash said the National Front for the Salvation of Libya is now working to attain this objective through its leadership, offices and branches which exist in a number of countries. It is now preparing for a wide-scale campaign of demonstrations that might be followed by some other steps to be taken in the light of developments.

Ahwash described Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as an evil man who stands in the way of the people's interests and rules Libya through a gang which humiliates the people under a regime with no machinery, projects or departments to care for the interests of the masses, concentrating only on protecting the agent regime which is founded on terrorism and subversion.

The front's official spokesman added that the stage through which the front is passing is very critical and that Al-Qadhdhafi will not be able to withstand the front for long because of the problems from which his regime suffers, especially the economic collapse, administrative anarchy and political muddle, in addition to popular indignation at all levels and in all sectors.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Ahwash said, is now internally isolated and he enjoys no real loyalty because of his constant aggressive practices. Al-Qadhdhafi's fantasy about dominating the world has made him forget all about his statements on the deteriorating ecnomic and financial conditions in Libya. His recent support for the Ghanaian coup provides yet more proof of the economic difficulties of Libya, which was once among the countries with a huge national income.

AL-YAMAMAH magazine, in its issue tomorrow, cites JEUNE AFRIQUE as saying that Libyan soldiers and aircraft have been pouring into Accra to bolster the new Ghanaian coup. A poll carried by JEUNE AFRIQUE shows that the Ghanaians oppose this interference, which they believe will be akin to the tragedy of Chad, where he spread death, panic and devastation.

ALGERIA ADDRESS LIBYAN-TRAINED COMMANDOS

GF221940 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 18 Apr 82 p 1

[Telephone dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] AL-MADINAH has learned that the Algerian authorities recently arrested a group of commandos consisting of 18 armed people inside Algeria. The commandos are Moroccan, Algerian and Tunisian nationals.

AL-MADINAH has learned from diplomatic sources that the commandos came from Libya after they were trained in sabotage there. They received additional training with members of Polisario, which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is supplying with weapons.

The sources said what is noteworthy is the arms in possession of the group of commandos were of the same type as those used by saboteurs sent by Al-Qadhdhafi to Tunisia and used in the incidents in Gafsa in 1980. The arms are also the same as those which Tunisian security authorities recently seized from a sabotage gang which was arrested near the city of (Fozan) on the border with Algeria.

AL-MADINAH has learned that the Algerian security director is currently in Tunis. It is not ruled out that he came especially to discuss security issues with his Tunisian counterpart. It should be noted that his visit to Tunis is not official and the press has not reported it.

More on Arrest

GF230503 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 18 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Some Love Can Be Fatal"]

[Text] News reports today indicated that Mu'ammar ibn Rachel al-Qadhdhafi has sent a group of commandos equipped with the most sophisticated weapons to Algeria. As is known, Algeria has no common border with Israel and is not occupying Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque. Lastly, it is not Algeria which is occupying the Golan. According to Al-Qadhdhafi's ideological theory of demagoguery, Algeria is a friendly, fraternal, steadfast and confrontation country linked with Libya through borders, fraternity, neighborliness, creed, blood and the alliance of "steadfastness and confrontation."

The fact is that Algeria has started to pay the price of Al-Qadhdhafi's friendship, hypocrisy, delinquency and malice. Al-Qadhdhafi does not want any Muslim Arab people to enjoy peace and stability. Al-Qadhdhafi -- who tried to devastate Malta, strike Chad and Uganda, demolish Tunisia in Gafsa and undermine Moroccan-Mauritanian relations, and who is trying to demolish Morocco through the Polisario -- is now paying advance money for his friendship with Algeria, his ally and partner in the Steadfast and Confrontation Front, in the form of a very modest present on the occasion of his return from his recent visit to the Algerian people.

The present is a quantity of dynamite, explosives, bombs, and machineguns with 18 Libyan agents. This present is in expression of his deep love and passion for the fraternal Algerian people -- may God save them from evil. It is true that "some love can be fatal."

UAE

AL-WAHDAH LABELS U.S. 'FIRST AND ONLY ENEMY'

GF230836 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0715 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 23 Apr (WAM) -- The newspaper AL-WAHDAH assails the United States, describing it as "our first and only enemy," and affirming that "had it been not for continuous U.S. support for Israel, the Begin government and all previous Israeli Governments would have never been able to launch a single aggression against Arab soil."

The newspaper describes the U.S. call to the Palestinians the day before yesterday to avoid retaliation for the recent Israeli raids targeting the bodies of the Palestinians as being "the height of terrorism because besides contradicting the principles of the United Nations and the entire free world, the call is commensurate with the aggression and serves Israeli terrorism." The newspaper says: "We are living in the worst epoch of international terrorism. A superpower such as the United States wages a war against our nation -- a war that is being carried out by invaders of different nationalities joined together by the bond of malicious racism in order to pluch a people from its land and obstruct the course of civilization of an entire nation." The newspaper concludes its editorial by affirming that the United States will continue to support Israeli terrorism in Jerusalem and Lebanon unless the Arabs rectify their situation.

OIL MINISTER ON VIENNA OPEC COMMITTEE MEETING

GF221152 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, returned home this morning from Vienna after chairing the meeting of the OPEC committee for oil market followup which also includes the oil and energy ministers of Venezuela, Algeria and Indonesia.

In a statement to WAM on arrival, Dr al-'Utaybah said the followup committee and OPEC in general affirmed their strong stand regarding support for Nigeria, Ecuador and any other country subjected to threats by international oil companies. He affirmed that OPEC will take deterrent measures including a boycott against oil companies in addition to offering financial aid to Nigeria in order to help it stand fast in the face of pressure from these companies to coerce it to cut its crude oil price of about $33.50 per barrel.

The minister added that the committee had affirmed the OPEC stand and insistence on defending the official prices of OPEC crude oil at $34 dollar a barrel for Arabian heavy crude.

Concluding his statement, the minister expressed the committee's satisfaction with the improvement of the oil market, affirming that it will experience steady improvement in the coming period that will permit the OPEC countries to increase production to approximate 19 million barrels a day.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON GCC MEETING, YAR TRIP

GF211203 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0740 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Apr (WAM) -- Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him returned home early this morning from Riyadh after participating in the second emergency session of the GCC Ministerial Council that concluded in Riyadh last night. In a statement to WAM, Rashid 'Abdallah praised the results of the council meeting, saying that the ministers affirmed the need to bolster Arab solidarity and clear the Arab atmosphere in this critical and crucial phase of conflict with the Zionist enemy. He explained the meeting was held within the framework of productive consultation among the GCC countries due to recent circumstances and developments in the Gulf region and in order to support the struggle of the Palestinian people inside the occupied Arab territories in light of the stand of solidarity that prevailed throughout the Islamic world in support of the uprising of the occupied territory's sons following the repeated Zionist aggression against the sanctity of the holy places.

Regarding his visit to the YAR which preceded his visit to Riyadh, Rashid 'Abdallah said he had delivered a message from His Highness Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, to Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the YAR president, on bilateral relations and current Arab developments. Rashid 'Abdallah praised the auspicious results of the meetings of the UAE-YAR coordination committee. He said: "These results show the depth of the strong relations between the two franternal countries -- relations which will benefit the YAR people, God willing."

The UAE official said during the coordination committee meeting, YAR development programs in which the UAE is participating were discussed. The results of these development programs, which serve this fraternal country, were evaluated. Concluding his statement, the UAE official expressed satisfaction with the development and prospering of relations in a mode that will achieve the welfare of both fraternal countries.

PDRY

TEN EXECUTED FOR ATTEMPTED SABOTAGE 22 APRIL

NC230855 Paris AFP in English 0814 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Aden, 23 Apr (AFP) -- Ten South Yemenis condemned to death for attempted sabotage of national security have been executed here, a top South Yemeni Interior Ministry source said today.

Thirteen South Yemenis were arrested and convicted by the South Yemeni Supreme Court on April 7, with 12 receiving the death sentence for their part in an attempted sabotage "at the instigation of the C.I.A. (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) and reactionary Arab policies". The attempt was said to be set for February 13. The planned sabotage involved blowing up vital installations in Aden, such as the oil refinery, storage tanks, power stations and service stations. Two death sentences were commuted to 15 years imprisonment on April 12. The ten executions took place yesterday following ratification of the death sentence by the South Yemeni parliament, the Supreme People's Council.

SINAI WITHDRAWAL DOMINATES CABINET MEETING

NC211758 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Statement by Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif on the Cabinet's meeting on 21 April -- recorded]

[Text] The Cabinet met today under the chairmanship of Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. The major topic of discussion was foreign policy. The Cabinet reviewed Egyptian foreign policy over the past 2 weeks, during which the Cabinet had not met.

Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali made the review, in which Egyptian-Israeli relations were the major subject. We examined the problems which appeared in the past 2 weeks as a result of the ways the two countries decided to implement the Camp David agreement, the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, and Egyptian and Israeli diplomatic efforts made during this stage which show the eagerness of the two sides to find solutions to these problems. Israeli Minister of Defense Sharon's visit [to Egypt], Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Butrus Ghali's visit to Israel and the talks held to overcome these problems were discussed. The U.S. role, which is important, was also reviewed. U.S. President Reagan's envoy played a major role in narrowing the differences.

In addition, the Cabinet reviewed the letters exchanged between President Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, as well as the Israeli Cabinet's decision to complete the withdrawal on 25 April, in accordance with the date specified in the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. The conclusion of this agreement and this commitment on the part of Egypt and Israel to implement the agreement by returning the Sinai and Egyptian soil on 25 April is, doubtless, considered not only by the Cabinet but also by all of Egypt as an important and historic step in Egyptian-Israeli relations -- not only in Egyptian-Israeli relations but also in the entire region and in attaining stability in it.

The Cabinet agreed that Egypt affirms again its and Israel's commitment to the provisions of the Camp David agreement, to peace and to generating momentum in the autonomy talks and their continuation in order to attain a comprehensive and lasting peace in the region.

Today is an historic day for Egypt. It is the day on which Egypt reaps the fruits of the commitment and efforts made on the path of peace which were started by the late leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. The Cabinet reiterated its support of all the diplomatic efforts made by Egyptian officials and its support of all the steps and the decisions made in this regard by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak in line with our commitment to the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreements.

The Cabinet then reviewed the domestic situation. The minister of interior, who made the review, said the domestic front in Egypt is, God be praised, fully stable as a result of stability in the political, economic and other fields. The Cabinet studied carefully the incidents which took place in Port Said during a soccer game. They were very limited, taking place among Port Said Governorate fans of one club and another. The task of the police was made easier by the fact that most of the city's and governorate's inhabitants support stability and security. It was extremely limited and should not be overinflated, because the people were simply fans. The incident was inconsequential and ended a few hours after it started.

RADIO REPORT REVIEWS STOESSEL'S MEDIATION EFFORTS

NC221759 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Walter Stoessel, U.S. deputy secretary of state, this afternoon left Cairo following the conclusion of his visit to this city.

Concerning the results of his visit, Hamdi Jawhar has the following report:

[Begin recording] Mr Stoessel's visit to Cairo today is his third within a week. Mr Stoessel's visits are part of the shuttle diplomacy he is carrying out between Cairo and Tel Aviv to resolve points of contention between the two countries, so that the Israeli withdrawal will take place on schedule this coming Sunday.

From his first visit to Cairo, Mr Stoessel announced that the United States stands prepared to play its role as a full partner, until a just and lasting peace is achieved in the Middle East area.

Mr Stoessel's visit to Cairo today lasted 6 hours, during which he was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He also held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

These talks hinged primarily on the points which are still pending between Egypt and Israel in an effort to resolve them and ensure that the Israeli withdrawal -- in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty -- will take place on 25 April.

In a terse arrival statement at Cairo Airport, the U.S. deputy secretary of state announced that he welcomed Israel's decision to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai on schedule next Sunday. [end recording]

STOESSEL, KIMCHE ARRIVE IN CAIRO FOR BORDER TALKS

NC230730 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Walter Stoessel, U.S. deputy secretary of state, and David Kimche, Israeli Foreign Ministry director general, arrived in Cairo at 0830 today. They were received by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid and the U.S. and Israeli ambassadors in Cairo.

In a statement, Stoessel expressed his happiness at visiting Cairo again in the company of the Israeli delegation. He said he is looking forward to his talks in Cairo today, talks which are a continuation of discussions to solve the border problems between Egypt and Israel. He said he hopes to hold constructive talks.

Kimche said that the Israeli delegation hopes that all the problems will be solved. He said the Israeli delegation will exert utmost efforts to reach a solution to the problem.

'ALI SAYS U.S. BORDER PROPOSALS UNDER STUDY

NC222245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Apr (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that during his diplomatic shuttle, between Egypt and Israel, U.S. deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel presented certain U.S. ideas to narrow the Egyptian and Israeli views on overcoming the Tabah problem.

'Ali said that the new U.S. proposals are still under study and that they will be discussed during the tripartite meeting scheduled for tomorrow.

In an interview with Cairo television which was screened tonight, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed his hope that the Egyptian border problem near Tabah will be solved soon.

In his interview, 'Ali dealt with the clarifications which Egypt submitted and as a result of which the Israeli Cabinet decided to complete the withdrawal from Sinai on schedule. He explained that the Israelis feared a possible change in Egyptian policy and had some doubts about Egypt's implementation of some provisions of the peace treaty.

'Ali said: The Sinai field mission, whose work ended today, settled this point after investigating everything that was the subject of doubt by Israel. It submitted its report in this regard and it transpired that all provisions of the treaty are being implemented precisely.

'Ali added: Regarding the smuggling of arms and other things, Egypt absolutely cannot permit the smuggling of arms into Egypt or any of its neighbors. This point was clarified.

The foreign minister went on: Regarding the peace process after 25 April, President Husni Mubarak recently sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin explaining that Egypt adheres to the peace process, the implementation of the peace treaty and the autonomy negotiations as a course to which the signatories of the Camp David accords have committed themselves to achieve a comprehensive solution and settle all aspects of the Palestinian issue. This is the existing commitment and this will be Egyptian policy in the future. It was on this basis that we welcome the resumption of the autonomy discussions as soon as possible. There is absolutely no amendment and no change in our policy.

'Ali expressed his belief that the autonomy negotiations will be resumed at the ministerial level in May.

In his interview with Cairo television, the deputy prime minister explained that there is no agreement yet on the date and venue of the resumption of the negotiations.

Based on the resumption of the autonomy negotiations, 'Ali said that what has been done so far is considered an accomplishment. Regarding the explanation of the difference in views, there exists now the ability to analyze the stands and the ability to move to close the big gap now existing in the Egyptian and Israeli stands and their outlook on complete autonomy. The foreign minister added: This mobility in itself could actually lead to some kind of narrowing of views, which we aspire for, to agree on principles permitting other parties to participate in the negotiations.

Concerning the U.S. role in the coming stage, 'Ali said: The U.S. role is very active at present and I believe the United States will remain committed as a full partner.

Answering a question on the new climate which will be created by the final Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, 'Ali said: Each Egyptian is sensitive to the question of the land. On this premise, the current sensitivity is the result of the present occupation of the land. This sensitivity will disappear after 25 April, leading to a fuller normalization and the implementation of all the agreements reached on normalization.

Rega.ding the situation in southern Lebanon and the cease-fire between the [Palestinian] resistance and Israel, 'Ali said: I do not believe the cease-fire has ended, and we hope it will never end. It is in the interests of peace in the Middle East and the interest of a settlement of the Palestinian question that all parties concerned should remain committed to the cease-fire. We hope yesterday's events are limited and temporary, and we hope all parties will abide by this.

FIELD MARSHAL ABU GHAZALAH ON ISRAELI RAID

NC221502 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Apr (MENA) -- Defense Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah congratulated the Egyptian Armed Forces on the return of the Sinai and on the beginning of a new phase of peace on the way to a radical solution of the [Middle East] issue in favor of the Arab and Islamic nation.

In the statements he made following his dispatching of the two peace torches heading for the Sinai today, the defense minister said that his feelings, at this moment, are like those of any soldier and officer in the armed forces. He said that his feelings are one of total happiness with the return of the Sinai to its Egyptian character, to its people, and to its mother Egypt, adding that the day of the Sinai's return is a great day.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah explained that he does not believe there will be a change in Egypt following the return of the Sinai. The change will be in the area with the beginning of a new phase of peace. He said it will be possible to resolve the Palestinian issue, if every person tries to be realistic and if he will only keep the achievement of peace in sight.

Answering a question about the Israeli [air] raids on Lebanon yesterday, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said this is an extremely (?critical) time, Egypt always stands opposed to any war and any strife and Egypt hopes such actions will cease forthwith.

MUBARAK SAID NOT TO ATTEND SINAI CELEBRATIONS

PM230811 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Apr 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Mubarak Will Not Attend Withdrawal Celebrations"]

[Text] Cairo -- Informed Egyptian sources have affirmed to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that for security reasons Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will not as originally planned, hoist the Egyptian flag in Rafah on Sunday. It has been decided that northern Sinai Governor Maj Gen Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib will raise the flag in Rafah, and southern Sinai Governor Maj Gen Fu'ad 'Aziz will raise the flag in Sharm ash-Shaykh. The celebrations in both cases will be limited.

It has also been learned that ministers and other senior government officials, People's Assembly members and Consultative Council members are not likely to attend these celebrations either.

U.S TURNS OVER SINAI EARLY WARNING MISSION

NC222014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The handing over of the site of the U.S. early warning station to Egypt took place in Umm Khushayb in the Sinai today. This station held investigations for the Egyptian and Israeli forces in implementation of the peace treaty.

The Egyptian side was represented by Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi, head of the Egyptian side in the joint military committee. The United States was represented by Ambassador [name indistinct], who made a speech on the occasion. The ambassador affirmed that the mission of the United States for peace will not end with the conclusion of the station's task.

Brig Gen Dov Siyon, head of the Israeli military delegation, then made a speech. He said: Today, we are celebrating the achievement of the peace process, and we take pride in the efforts and the political and economic aid which the United States has extended in this respect.

Rear admiral Muhsin Hamdi also made a speech in which he said: This mission was objective in the reports it submitted. It adhered to total precision and full neutrality in all the reports prepared.

NONALIGNED DELEGATE DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN ISSUE

NC161858 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 12-18 Apr 82 pp 46-48

[By Mona es-Said]

[Text] Egypt's chief delegate to last week's meeting of non-aligned foreign ministers in Kuwait has told MONDAY MORNING that the reception he received and the meetings he held with other Arab delegations were "a good omen for the future" of Egyptian-Arab relations.

The Egyptian envoy, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, did not name the Arab delegations he met with, but he said the talks that were held in those meetings were "useful and interesting."

'Abd al-Majd, who is Egypt's ambassador to the UN, also pointed out that although the PLO, Israel and some Arab Governments had rejected the proposals he had made at the meeting, other Arab Governments had remained silent about them.

"And sometimes, as they say in Arabic, 'silence is consent.'," he said. "Perhaps their silence signified consent."

The Egyptian delegate, who was answering MONDAY MORNING's questions by telephone from Kuwait, was referring to the proposals he made for simultaneous mutual recognition between Israel and "the Palestinians."

Urging the non-aligned countries to encourage Palestinian-Israeli recognition, 'Abd al-Majid had told the meeting that Israel should recognize the Palestinian people's right (1) To end Israeli occupation, (2) To return to their homes or receive compensation for their displacement, (3) To exercise sovereignty over their natural resources, (4) To determine their own future with no external interference, (5) To establish an independent state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the basis of the pre-1967 borders, (6) To exercise sovereignty over Jerusalem, (7) To reject any Israeli measure that changes the geographic, demographic or legal status of the territories occupied in 1967, (8) To have security within recognized borders on the basis of reciprocal recognition of the neighboring countries' right to the same, (9) To cancel any Israeli measure in the occupied territories that violates the Geneva Convention, (10) To eliminate the settlements Israel has created in the occupied territories, and (11) To apply the provisions of the Geneva Convention in the occupied territories pending the achievement of a comprehensive settlement and the withdrawal of Israel from those territories.

Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria, Algeria and South Yemen have rejected the Egyptian proposals, and the Kuwait meeting's final resolutions made no mention of them.

'Abd al-Majid told MONDAY MORNING it was regrettable that the proposals had been rejected by the PLO and Israel. "We sincerely believe that the Israelis and the Palestinians are bound to live together, to coexist, and if Israel is there to stay as a state, we think it is only natural that the Palestinians should also enjoy the same right. That is the essence of our proposal."

Commenting on the rejections that have issued from the Arab countries, he said: "Some Arab countries who are marginal in that (Palestinian-Israeli) situation are accustomed to adopting public positions without taking any action. Those marginal countries' attitude of taking stands and offering no alternative solutions is most regrettable. Their rejection of our proposals now is nothing new. We say to them that if there is any other solution, let them come forward and present it."

Egypt, 'Abd al-Majid said, was not trying to impose any solution on anybody, and the proposals it presented to the non-aligned countries in Kuwait were not new.

"We have presented them and repeated them again and again on several occasions and at the United Nations," he said. "This time, we tried to see if the Non-aligned Movement, which has a responsibility for establishing peace, would propose such a move. We cannot impose anything, nor do we want to. All we tried to do here was to move the Palestinian issue out of its present deadlock and put an end to an occupation that has lasted for 15 years."

I asked the Egyptian delegate whether he was referring to the PLO when he called for simultaneous mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians.

He said: "We are not trying to impose any kind of representation on the Palestinians. I don't know which Palestinian representative should recognize Israel. I think the Palestinians themselves should put their heads together and decide."

Did that mean, I asked, that Egypt did not recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, as the Kuwait meeting's final resolutions recognized it?

"Egypt, from the very beginning, was the country that took the lead in that," he said. "We took the lead in the Arab summit meetings and at the United Nations, and there is no doubt that we played our role in enhancing the role of the PLO at the UN in 1974-75. I was there, and I know what efforts were made to give the PLO the international status that it has now acquired. We have our differences with the PLO today, but we respect those differences, and the PLO should respect our position. As I said, we are not trying to impose any solution on them and we cannot accept any attempt to impose a solution on us. It's as simple as that."

I drew his attention to the fifth and sixth points of his proposals to the non-aligned countries, which urged Israel to accept Palestinian statehood and Palestinian sovereignty over Jerusalem. Didn't those demands run counter to the Camp David agreements, I asked, and were they not likely to strain Egypt's relations with Israel and the U.S.?

"I don't think so," he said. "In the Camp David process, the Palestinians have to decide their own future at the end of the transition period. The Camp David agreements recognize the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to determine the future of Palestine. Our interpretation is that the Palestinians have the right to self-determination, because we cannot grant that right to other people in the region and not to the Palestinians. And if the Palestinians are given the right to self-determination, it is possible that they will decide to have their own state."

He added: "But that is the end of an entire process which must start by negotiations, so the immediate approach is to establish a negotiating attitude between the Israelis and the Palestinians. I know that is difficult to establish, but we see no other way, and as I said, if anyone has an alternative to suggest, let him suggest it..."

"I think the peace process will continue. We are hoping that autonomy talks (between Egypt, Israel and the U.S.) will produce some kind of solution. We are bound to the Camp David agreements -- there is no doubt about that."

'Abd al-Majid added that the 11 Palestinian rights he had publicly urged Israel to accept in the context of mutual Palestinian-Israeli recognition would not affect Egypt's relations with Tel Aviv or Washington.

"Why should these relations be affected? He said. "We are doing this in the spirit of establishing peace and stability between Israel and its neighbors. Our own peace with Israel is well established: Both Egypt and Israel are bound by their commitments, so I don't see any problem developing there.

"As for the United States, it is a full partner in these negotiations, and I am sure it is working hard to find a compromise solution. The U.S., like Egypt, like Israel, like the Arab countries, would like to see stability in our area, and stability will come if we have a beginning of a solution for the Palestinian problem."

I asked 'Abd al-Majid if Egypt expected the Israelis to accept the 11 Palestinian rights he had announced before, after or as part of the proposed mutual recognition.

He said: "I don't think I am putting any conditions on Israel or the Palestinians.... You are asking about the details of the process, and I don't think we have reached that stage yet. We have a long way to go."

Asked if he thought his proposals had any chance of being accepted by an non-aligned or Arab country in the future, 'Abd al-Majid said: "I'm not a prophet, and I'm not going to predict anything. But I can say that many non-Arab delegations from Africa, Asia and Latin America have told us here that they admire our pragmatic attitude."

"I can also say that some Arab countries have remained silent, and sometimes, as they say in Arabic, 'silence is consent.' Maybe this is the case here. I cannot say it is the case, but perhaps their silence signified consent."

'Abd al-Majid said he was aware that some were speculating that the list of Palestinian rights which he presented at the Non-aligned Coordination Bureau's meeting in Kuwait were an Egyptian move toward reconciliation with the Arabs.

"I leave the observers to speculate as they wish," he said. "But I think what motivated us basically was a desire to help find the beginning of a solution to a problem. If this has pleased or displeased the Arab countries, what can we do? We can do nothing. This is our line of policy, and we believe it is right. We are trying to establish peace between Israel and her neighbors, and this is the solution we have now."

This was the first official visit by an Egyptian delegation to an Arab country which is publicly opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David agreements.

The delegation, 'Abd al-Majid said, was met in Kuwait "with warmth, hospitality and friendship, and I must say I am extremely pleased by the reception we were given. Like other heads of delegations, I had the honor to meet the Crown Prince of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, and the Egyptian delegation has been very much the focus of attention in the Kuwaiti press."

He added: "I was also extremely pleased by the contacts I made here. Egypt and the Arab world are brothers, you know. Brothers sometimes differ, but they will always be brothers."

Asked to elaborate about the contacts he had made, 'Abd al-Majid said: "There are many Arab delegations in this hotel. We have been meeting and discussing things, in the lobby, in the rooms. And I have many colleagues with me who have been meeting with members of other Arab delegations as well."

The discussions in those Egyptian-Arab meetings, he said, "concentrated on Palestine, which was the only item on the agenda of the conference, and the talks were useful and interesting."

He added: "Many Arab countries are realizing that the absence of Egypt from the Arab camp has been detrimental to the Arab cause. We are ready. President (Husni) Mubarak has said that the Arabs are welcome back in Cairo, where the official headquarters of the Arab League is. We are open. We are part of this Arab world, although we have had our differences. But I don't think Egypt will accept any condition from any country, because we are not placing conditions on anyone. Egypt has its policy and it will continue the peace process before and after April 25 (when Israel is scheduled to evacuate the rest of Sinai). There must be no doubt about that."

'Abd al-Majid said that his visit to Kuwait had convinced him that "there is a very, very big reservoir of (Egyptian-Arab) good will." The visit, along with Egypt, expected attendance of the non-aligned conference in Baghdad next September, "will certainly have a positive effect on Egyptian-Arab relations", he said.

"This has been a good omen for the future."

CHNOUPEK ENDS VISIT: JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED

JN221819 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 22 Apr 82

["Text" of Iraqi-CSSR joint statement issued simultaneously in Baghdad and Prague 22 April on CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's 18-22 April visit to Iraq]

[Text] At the invitation of Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek paid an official, friendly visit to Iraq from 18 to 22 April 1982. During the visit, President Saddam Husayn received Chnoupek, who conveyed the warm greetings and sincere wishes of CSSR President Gustav Husak to the president and the Iraqi people for progress and prosperity. On his part, President Saddam Husayn asked Chnoupek to convey his warm greetings and sincere wishes to President Gustav Husak and the CSSR people for progress and prosperity.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, also received the CSSR foreign minister after which they reviewed the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries in all walks of life.

Chnoupek also held discussions with RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali and RCC member and Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim. The two countries' foreign ministers held official discussions in an atmosphere of understanding and friendship, during which the two ministers reviewed relations between the two friendly countries. They also discussed international issues of mutual concern.

The Iraqi and CSSR sides expressed satisfaction with the increasing development in their bilateral relations in various fields. The two ministers paid special attention to the current situation and the scope of bilateral relations, expressing their satisfaction with the development attained in these relations. They stressed the concern of both Iraq and the CSSR for strengthening and deepening these relations in the future.

The two ministers appraised the results of important, high-level visits, particularly those of RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and RCC member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan to the CSSR. They noted the importance of continuing the political dialogue in an intensive manner for the sake of further expanding economic, political, cultural, educational, scientific and health relations. They agreed that consultations between the representatives of the two countries' Foreign Ministries play a positive role in developing and promoting relations between the two countries and in strengthening their cooperation on international issues of mutual concern.

The two sides praised the prominent role played by the Iraqi-CSSR joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation in its fourth session held in Baghdad from 1 to 4 February 1982. They asserted that the implementation of what was agreed upon would further promote bilateral relations in the various fields in the service of the two peoples and countries.

The two sides expressed their desire and readiness to expand economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the fields of industry, oil industries, agriculture and communications, and in technical and scientific cooperation programs.

During the talks, the two foreign ministers exchanged views on the current international situation, expressing their apprehension over the deteriorating international situation and the exacerbation of tension due to the reckless policy of imperialist aggressive circles and the fever of armament which gravely jeopardize world peace and security.

The two sides stressed the need to adopt swift measures to stop the arms race and the production and profileration of new weapons, particularly nuclear ones. They expressed support for the continued activity of all international seminars for disarmament and reduction of armed forces. They expressed their desire to contribute to achieving positive results at the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi spoke about Iraq's active preparations for holding the seventh summit conference of nonaligned heads of state or government at the scheduled time and place in Baghdad. Chnoupek commended the great efforts exerted by Iraq on these preparations to guarantee the complete success of the conference. He also commended the Nonaligned Movement's role in warding off the danger of war, in international cooperation and in the struggle to safeguard peace and stability in the world. Chnoupek particularly commended Iraq's role in achieving the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides expressed the belief that the role of the seventh nonaligned summit conference will be to make a major contribution achieving the basic objectives of the movement's member states and obstructing imperialist efforts to weaken the movement.

The two sides expressed concern at the efforts to abort the constructive talks taking place at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They expressed the conviction that this conference would eventually succeed, on the basis of the proposal submitted by the nonaligned and neutral states taking part in it, and would lead to the convocation of a conference on the procedures of building mutual confidence and security and achieving disarmament in Europe.

The two sides affirmed their countries' determination to continue to back all peoples and liberation movements fighting for national independence against imperialism and racism. They condemned the hostile imperialist policies which threaten the interests of the peoples of Central America.

The two sides condemned the foreign imperialist military presence in the Arab Gulf and Indian Ocean regions, considering it a threat to the interests and peoples of the regions.

The two sides dealt with the UN position and role which, in the present phase of tense international relations, constitute an important and indispensable instrument in establishing world peace and security. The two sides welcomed the start of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe. They expressed their support for the immediate resumption of the talks on the limitation of strategic arms, which they consider a vital question in the current efforts to bolster peace.

The Iraqi side reviewed the causes of the dispute between Iraq and Iran and the implications and circumstances which led to the outbreak of fighting between them. The Czechoslovak side expressed its concern at the continuation of Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict and stressed the need to stimulate existing efforts to put an immediate end to the conflict and to solve it through negotiations in accordance with just and honorable bases, guaranteeing the legitimate rights of both sides.

Regarding the situation in the Arab region, the two sides pointed to the tension prevailing in the region due to the hostile policy pursued by the Zionist entity against the Arab nation and its continued occupation of Arab territory. They asserted their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territory. They also asserted that a just and lasting settlement could only be achieved through the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to determine their own destiny and to set up their own independent state on their land.

They strongly denounced the Zionist entity's decisions to annex the city of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and its recurrent aggressions on Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They again condemned the Zionist entity's action in bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor in June 1981, considering the action a resentful example of Zionist expansionism and a complete disregard for the basic principles of international law. They stressed the full right of all nations to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

They also strongly condemned the Camp David accords and their effect in weakening the Arab nation, entrenching aggression and leading to the annexation of Arab territory, the disavowal of Palestinian national rights and the increase of U.S. imperialist influence in the region. They expressed their full support for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides also condemned U.S. policy, which is hostile to the Arabs and the Palestinian people and which gives unconditional support to the Zionist entity.

The two sides noted the harmony between the foreign policies of their countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism. They also noted that their policies on the current international situation are identical or very close to one another.

During the visit, the CSSR foreign minister and the Iraqi health minister signed an agreement between their two countries on cooperation in the health field.

CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek expressed his gratitude for the hospitality and warm reception accorded him and the members of his delegation. Chnoupek extended an invitation on behalf of his government to Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and a date for the visit will be fixed later.

Chnoupek Departs 22 Apr

JN221844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) -- CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left Baghdad today at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq.

ISLAMIC MEDIATION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

JN230823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Apr (INA) -- The World Islamic Conference delegation entrusted with the task of peacefully solving the Iraqi-Iranian conflict left Baghdad at dawn today after an 8-day visit to Iraq. While here, the delegation led by M.H. Mohamed, Sri Lanka minister of transport and religious affairs, held talks with Iraqi officials on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the results of its contacts in Tehran.

This is the delegation's second visit to Iraq within the context of the mission entrusted to it by the World Islamic Conference during its meeting last month in Sri Lanka.

M.H. Mohamed expressed appreciation for Iraq's positive stand toward the peace efforts and its cooperation with his delegation. He also praised Iraq's development in various fields. The delegation was seen off by several Awqaf Ministry officials.

SHARI'ATMADARI ARREST SCORED; UPRISING URGED

NC222108 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Ayatollah Shari 'atmadari, the source of imitation of the Shi'ites of the world and one of Iran's religious leaders, has been arrested by Khomeyni's criminal regime and his home has been occupied. Before this source of imitation was arrested and after instigatory remarks by one of Khomeyni's flatterers and fawners, Fakhreddin Hejazi, and by another criminal clergyman named Meshkini, whose crimes and corruption in recent years have been proven, a group of knife-wielders and cudgel-carriers, who are paid in free coupons and who form the extras of Khomeyni and his criminal clique, attacked the residence of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, arrested his two sons-in-law and threw them in prison, disarmed the ayatollah's guards and then besieged his residence.

All the people, and especially the Muslims of Azerbayjan who are followers of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, know that he has not participated in any activities for 2 years. They know that he remained silent before the anti-Islamic acts by Khomeyni and his opportunistic associates. They know that with this silence he condemned the behavior of the criminal Tehran regime, which is destroying the roots of Islam in Iran in the name of Islam and which is inflicting continuous blows on the true Mohammedan faith. But despite the ayatollah's silence, (?which was mostly because) his residence was under surveillance and he himself was under arrest and under the strong suppression of the thugs of Khomeyni's party of Satan, the regime did not refrain from attacking the holy residence of Ayatollah Sayyed Kazem Shari'atmadari. One day members of the party of Satan attacked his house and killed his guards. Another day his house and secretariat were attacked following instigations and pretexts by ruffians named Meshkini in Qom and Fakhreddin Hejazi in Tehran. And today, the ayatollah has been thrown into prison -- something which did not occur even during the former dictatorship. During the former regime no one dared to attack his holiness and when during Amuzegar's permiership Ayatollah Shari'atmadari was attacked, the then prime minister officially apologized over the radio. But now a criminal regime, a regime that opposes all the Mohammedan laws and principles, but calls itself an Islamic republic, attacks the house of Ayatollah Shari'atmadari -- this high-ranking Shi'ite leader -- and aims extremely undue and false accusations and the greatest affronts at him.

This is how impostors, U.S. and British hirelings and minions of Zionism act toward the true Iranian clergymen. Khomeyni's regime should know that the people of Azerbayjan have united and will not remain silent until they destroy the foundations and existence of Khomeyni and his criminal clique.

Oh zealous people of Azerbayjan. Your true religious leader, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, is now under siege by Khomeyni's antipeople revolution guards and is in prison. His two sons-in-law have also been arrested. Do your canonical duties and divine decreed allow you to remain silent in the face of the plot that has been hatched against the ayatollah and which greatly threatens his life?

Destroy the thugs of yesterday and the hireling revolution guards of today who have imprisoned Ayatollah Shari'atmadari and prove that you are the true followers of this great clergyman. Khomeyni's criminal regime intends to martyr Ayatollah Shari'atmadari, this great source of imitation, according to a plot and then to claim that he died of an illness. Silence on the evil and wicked acts of the regime ruling Iran is tantamount to treachery and treason. God will help you in the struggle you have started against the regime and the pure spirits of the imams will brighten with your jihad against the ruling blasphemy.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 685

JN221640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1622 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) -- Iraqi fighter planes continued to score successful raids on the Iranian enemy's positions, concentrations and targets in the southern and central sectors. All Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base. The military communique issued by the Iraq; Armed Forces General Command said military activities last night and today were carried out in the Shush, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, Abadan, Khafajiyah [Susangerd] and Mehran areas. The communique put Iranian losses at 35 killed and 2 excavators, 1 stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed. Iraqi losses according to the communique are: three martyrs, one vehicle and one mortar damaged. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 685 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors, with the following results:

1. Our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite their positions in the Sush area, killing 16 and destroying 2 excavators.
2. Our brave eagles continued their successful raids on the enemy's positions, concentrations and military targets in the central and southern sectors of the operations theater, scoring direct and effective hits, before returning safely to base.
3. Eight were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
4. Four were killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
5. Three were killed in the Abadan area.
6. Two were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Khafajiyah area.
7. Two were killed in the Mehran area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 35 killed and 2 excavators, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

8. Our sacrifices:
A. In personnel: Three martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 April 1982

BUTRUS, U.S. AMBASSADOR MEET, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC221848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan today studied reports submitted to them on the results of the Israeli aggression. Later, they contacted the security and military commands on the situation.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Butrus met with U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon on the basis of a previous meeting before the [Israeli] raid. After the meeting, the U.S. ambassador replied to a question by saying: We are making urgent efforts to reestablish the cease-fire, which has been clearly violated. We regret any violation of the cease-fire wherever and whenever such a violation occurs.

He added: All our efforts are focused on the preservation of the cease-fire. He said: This answers the question. When this is achieved, it means there will be no new military operations. Regarding the U.S. role in this field, Ambassador Dillon reiterated that Washington's role is to attempt to reestablish the cease-fire.

Minister Butrus said: I believe it is necessary for me on this occasion to explain what I said over 10 days ago following the U.S. ambassador's visit to my house. I said that the feeling of reassurance has diminished. The fact is that the international situation, the policies of states, the political maneuvers and the ambitions of this or that side prevent me from taking seriously any reassurance that is given to me about the present situation. By this, I do not mean I believe the situation will inevitably deteriorate, but I would like to put on record that developments are governed by several considerations, of which the reassurances are not always the primary or the most important factor. There are other considerations which we examine and follow up and, in light of this, we can assess the situation and determine the dangers to which we are exposed.

Minister Butrus added: In view of the information I have and in light of the meeting with the U.S. ambassador, I believe that urgent efforts are being made to have things stop at this limit. However, neither I nor anybody else can say definitely now that things will certainly stop at this limit.

Asked if stopping at this limit is conditional, he said: I have said that nobody can be sure that things will stop. So, how can you ask me whether stopping at this limit is conditional or not?

Minister Butrus said Lebanon has submitted a complaint to the Security Council and called for the initiation of consultations. Following the Lebanese complaint, the Security Council president contacted council members and then issued a statement denouncing the incident and calling for self-restraint. The UN secretary general also issued a statement on this issue. The Security Council president then contacted the council members, who will hold consultations in New York today.

Minister Butrus said: In light of the contacts that are underway here and abroad, Lebanon will decide whether to ask for a public session of the Security Council or to follow another path at present. However, it must be firmly understood that Lebanon might call on the Security Council to convene a public session for discussion at any time.

Asked if he believes the excuse which Israel has given for committing its aggression is consistent with the information he has about the motive of the raids, Minister Butrus said: I do not believe the excuse Israel has given to justify the aggression it committed yesterday. I personally believe the real reason for the Israeli aggression is closely linked with Israeli domestic policy and with situations connected with the implementation of the Camp David agreement.

PARTY REQUESTS 'ARAFAT REFRAIN FROM RETALIATION

NC221935 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Democratic Party consisting of lawyers 'Adnan al-'Akkawi and Anis Sa'd today visited PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and conveyed to him the opinion of the Socialist Democratic Party following the recent raid that the Palestinian resistance not respond to this raid so as not to give Israel an excuse to commit an aggression against the south.

The delegation also asked 'Arafat to submit a complaint to the Security Council independent of the Lebanese complaint on the basis of the cease-fire resolution which the Security Council adopted in July 1981.

UNIFIL REPORTS ISRAELI MILITARY MOVEMENTS

NC221912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The UN spokesman in the south has stated that four Israeli tanks today entered Lebanese territory in the area which is under the control of the border militia. The spokesman added that three Israeli military patrols as well as jeeps were seen in various areas of the border strip villages.

Overflights Continue

NC221125 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Zionist warplanes this morning flew over the southern areas up to the Lebanese capital, Beirut. Joint forces ground resistance and air defenses intercepted the enemy planes, preventing them from achieving their targets.

More on Overflights

NC230818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] At 0915 today, warplanes flew intensively over Tripoli, drawing ground antiaircraft fire which forced them to flee. The planes broke the sound barrier over Beirut at 0930 [0730 GMT] today.

BA'TH PARTY LEADER GUNNED DOWN, CLASHES FOLLOW

NC222142 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The security situation worsened in the city of Tripoli tonight following the killing of the pro-Iraq Ba'th military official Talal al-'Itri in an armed ambush.

Violent clashes are taking place now in which the combatants are using all types of weapons. Fires have broken out in some buildings and the inhabitants are rushing to shelters. The scope of the clashes extended a short while ago to various parts of the city, particularly the An-Najmah, Al-Kurah and At-Tall squares and Bab ar-Raml locality, where Al-'Itri was killed. Intensive contacts are being held to contain the explosion. Former Prime Minister Rashid Karami is exerting efforts to end the volatile situation.

The precise losses and casualties are not yet known. The wounded include 'Arif 'Abd al-Majid, 'Ali 'Ali, 'Ali al-Baradi'i, Nazik Fayyad and Abu Ahmad al-Halawani.

TRIPOLI FIGHTING CONTINUES; AL-WAZZAN ON UNITY

NC231120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Clashes resumed in Tripoli and its suburbs before noon today and the sound of explosions and heavy bursts of gunfire is being heard. Details are unknown because of the difficulty of telephone communication.

We have been informed by the Civil Defense Directorate that the head of the northern center informed the directorate general before noon today that vehicles and members of the civil defense have been coming under gunfire since yesterday evening, and that these civil defense members, who helped in evacuating the wounded and extinguishing the fires, have been besieged since their vehicles were hit by gunfire.

A meeting was held at the republican palace between President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib to follow up on the developments in the north. They also discussed the security situation in general in light of the overflights by Israeli aircraft, which have carried out numerous sorties over the south, Beirut and the north since this morning.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today held a telephone conversation with [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Tripoli during which they discussed the developments of the situation in the capital of the north. Al-Wazzan reviewed with Karami the results of the contacts which have been taking place on the various levels to contain the situation and restore security and stability in the city.

Prime Minister Al-Wazzan made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] Actually, this was a working meeting to follow up on all the developments, both on the internal level, particularly the security setback in Tripoli, and what is taking place at the United Nations. At any rate, there is nothing I can say in this regard as long as we are involved in the process of following up and anticipating.

[Question] What is your comment on the statement issued by the Security Council this morning, which it seems does not fulfill the minimum demands of Lebanon?

[Answer] What we have noticed about the UN resolutions is that even when they decide on something of interest to us in Lebanon or elsewhere, we find that there are actions that foil implementation or that implementation does not take place in the way we desire. Nevertheless, this statement has moral importance and expresses the position of the international community vis-a-vis Lebanon.

Yesterday I said in the Chamber of Deputies that we have become tired of complaining, but this is the only way to address the international community. In the first place, it is our duty in Lebanon to unite our ranks, strengthen our resolve and know our way, determine what we want and our methods and work on this basis.

The Arab brothers must also realize that disputes, division and fragmentation have deprived them of power and even dignity in the eyes of the world and the Arab peoples in the various states. We must go back to our position of unity, which we can impose on the world. We have economic and other (?potential) which can enhance our prestige. I call for this and I hope the Arabs will turn their attention to it. [end recording]

FRENCH ENVOY, LABAKI DISCUSS EMBASSY SECURITY

NC211712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry General Secretary Kisrawan Labaki today received the first counselor of the French Embassy in Beirut, Marcel Glaumont, who was accompanied by Henri Demont, a French Foreign Ministry ambassador who arrived in Beirut yesterday.

At the meeting, which lasted about 40 minutes, the discussions dealt with the subject of the security of the embassy and of French interests in Lebanon.

Afterward, Galumont said: Demont is visiting Beirut at the request of the ambassador. His arrival indicates how strongly the Foreign Ministry and French authorities were grieved by the repulsive crime perpetrated last week against a French diplomat and his wife.

Glaumont added: As you know, this crime has had a very bad effect on the French authorities. Demont has held contacts with officials at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry. These officials share our interest in, and our anxiety over, the protection of the French Embassy and French nationals in Lebanon. Demont and I feel that the Foreign Msnistry general secretary and Minister Butrus are taking the interest which we had expected them to take. We appreciate and we are grateful for this interest which the Lebanese authorities are showing, despite these authorities' limited resources, particularly in the present difficult circumstances.

Glaumont said in conclusion: The French envoy will stay in Lebanon for a few days.

SYRIAN CAPTAIN INVOLVED IN EMBASSY INCIDENT

NC221952 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Members of the deterrent forces under the command of Captain Jamil tried to cause tension near the French Embassy premises in As-Sanawbar Palace. At 1830, Captain Jamil stood at the embassy's gate and asked the gendermarie force entrusted with the security of the embassy and the French paratroopers carrying out guard duties there to evacuate their positions because, as he put it, he was charged by the deterrent forces command to secure the embassy's protection.

Following contacts with officials, the gendermarie force and the paratroopers refused to submit to the demands of the Syrian captain on the basis that the deterrent forces are responsible for the security along the road and that they have no connection with the protection of the embassy. Following that, the atmosphere became tense, contacts were held and the Syrian captain withdrew.

VOP ANNOUNCES DEATH OF KURDISH LEADER IN LEBANON

JN171604 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] The Palestinian revolution last night announced the death of the secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party Muhammad Mistu, who was martyred yesterday while performing his national duty in attempting to halt the clashes in the Lebanese arena.

TWO FRENCH DIPLOMATS EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

JN221456 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1448 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 22 Apr (SANA) -- The Syrian Foreign Ministry this afternoon summoned the French ambassador in Damascus and told him a decision has been made to expel the French military attache and the second secretary in Damascus and they should leave Syria within the next 48 hours.

This measure is in reply to the unjustified and unfriendly measure by the French Government to expel the Syrian military attache and the third secretary in Paris.

The SANA correspondent has learned that this measure is prompted by the recent French measures and campaign against Syria led by French Government circles in coordination with Israel, particularly since the French president's visit to Israel.

AMBASSADOR IN PARIS DISMISSES LINK TO BOMBING

JN222059 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Syrian Ambassador in Paris Yusuf Shakkur today held a series of interviews with the three French television networks, the French and Swiss radio networks and AFP about the blast which occurred this morning in front of the AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine's office. The ambassador asserted that it is nonsense to accuse Syria of being responsible for this blast, adding that the investigations have so far failed to confirm such accusations. He said: We know AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI criticizes Syria but the blast was aimed against France and the French people. He said the magazine's offices are located on the 4th floor and, therefore, it is ridiculous to believe a car in the street could directly harm this floor. The ambassador said: We not only deny our connection with this vile incident but strongly denounce it because it is an indescribable terrorist incident.

Continuing, the ambassador said this aggression cannot be dissociated from the current events in the area and from the Israeli air raids on Lebanon as a result of which a large number of our sons have fallen. Also, this aggression cannot be dissociated from the Israeli troop concentrations in southern Lebanon and Israel's ceaseless threats against the Palestinians and Syria, or from Israel's campaigns of terrorism and persecution against the citizens in the West Bank, Syria and the Golan Heights or from the ugly incident in Al-Aqsa Mosque. Obviously, the ambassador added, there is a will chiefly aimed at harming the relations between Syria and France.

The ambassador asked: How can we explain the occurrence of this incident immediately after the airing of a flawed film over French television accusing Syria of being behind the assassination of the French ambassador in Beirut? He said: We know this film, which was shot in the eastern part of Beirut and was produced with the help of the Phalangists, was supposed to be aired on 5 May, but its showing was advanced to coincide with this suspect campaign against Syria.

The ambassador said: I regred very much that the French interior minister, who is currently the acting premier, has linked the expulsion of the Syrian diplomats in Paris with the attack. He added: When the French External Relations Ministry recalled me to tell me about the decision to expel the diplomats, it refused to provide explanations for this measure.

The ambassador said: I regret very much to say that relations between France and Syria are deteriorating in view of this feverish campaign against Syria and its national political line, adding that since France has adopted this stand we must resort to similar measures. The ambassador disclosed that pressures are brought to bear on France to prevent it from adopting an even-handed policy toward the Middle East, and Syria in particular. He said some French media have accused Syria of being behind the assassination of the French ambassador in Beirut, adding that: You all know we denounced the assassination and expressed our readiness to cooperate with any investigation committee that France might send.

The ambassador asked: Why are they insisting on accusing Syria, adding that relations between France and Syria are deteriorating, a situation for which we are not responsible. He said: We are eager to preserve and improve these relations and France must shoulder its responsibilities.

MINISTERS CLAIM LOSSES FROM IRAQI PIPELINE

JN222215 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Syrian television interview with Oil and Natural Resources Minister Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak and Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Salim Yasin on 22 April 1982 -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Interviewer] Gentlemen, the puppet Iraqi regime is trying through its news media and the Western media supporting it to undermine the position of steadfast Arab Syria for stopping the flow of oil through its territory. In order to learn the facts and minute details, we are pleased to host Dr 'Abd al-Jabbar ad-Dahhak, minister of oil and natural resources, and Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade. Dr ad-Dahhak, the Iraqi regime says that by stopping the oil flow through its territory, Syria is losing over $100 million annually. How true is this figure?

[Ad-Dahhak] Of course this figure is incorrect and overexaggerated. Actually, Syria's revenues from the flow of Iraq oil are as follows: In 1979, they only amounted to $17.8 million. In 1980, they amounted to $18.7 million. In 1981, however, they jumped to $25.7 million. Since 1981 was an unusual year, it cannot be used as a standard. As we know, the Gulf war broke out toward the end of 1980. Since Iraq was unable to export its crude oil through the Arab Gulf, it had to increase the quantities pumped through Syria. This is why the revenues jumped to $25 million. If we add the revenues of the 3 years, we will find they average $20 million a year. This is all the revenue Syria receives from the flow of Iraqi oil.

[Interviewer] Dr Salim, the suspension of the oil flow through Syria must have an economic impact on our country. What is this impact?

[Dr Yasin] I hardly need stress the policy followed by Syria in its economic relations with the fraternal Arab states. We in Syria have been, and still are, basing our policies and measures on a wider pan-Arab perspective, irrespective of our personal benefits. In other words, when there is a conflict between Syria's personal material interests and pan-Arab interests, then pan-Arab interests are given priority over the country's interests. It is from this perspective that we build our economic relations with the fraternal Arab countries. All our relations with the fraternal Arab countries reflect this policy. Our policy, plans and procedures also apply to Iraqi oil which passes through Syrian territory.

All this will be clear from an accounting of the revenues received by Syria and the expenses it incurs from the flow of Iraqi oil. The oil minister has just pointed out that Syrian revenues averaged about $20 million during the last 3 years. From the economic viewpoint the $20 million is gross revenue, because the flow of Iraqi oil through Syria for exportation calls for certain requirements and needs. The costs for such requirements and needs are currently borne by the Syrian Oil Transport Company.

If we are to provide precise figures for the expenses, we will find, for instance, that in 1980, the Syrian Oil Transport Company paid 78 million Syrian pounds in wages alone. If we also add the 30 million Syrian pounds paid in 1980 for maintenance and storage, we will find that the total expenses for that year were 108 million Syrian pounds. In 1981, wages jumped to 91 million Syrian pounds and maintenance and storage services jumped to 32, or 31.5 million, Syrian pounds. In other words, the total expenses were 122 million Syrian pounds.

Thus, we find that the so-called $20 million revenue is offset by 108 or 122 million Syrian pounds in expenses. This means the expenses were more than the $20 million revenues paid annually. If we consider the transaction from the country's personal material interest, we find it is a loss.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

JN230723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference, and Brother Muhammad Ba'ush, chairman of the popular conferences' affairs in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Damascus last night at the head of a Libyan delegation to participate in the Arab and international conference of solidarity with Syria, which opens tomorrow.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Brother al-Hamidi said: On Behalf of the Arab People's Conference and its Permanent Secretariat and the international secretariat of solidarity with the Arab people and their central cause, Palestine, we greatly appreciate the heroic role being played by the Syrian Arab people and their militant leadership under President Hafiz al-Asad and place all our resources at the disposal of the Syrian Arab people.

Brother al-Hamidi stressed that Syria is considered the frontline of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's states against the Zionist enemy and world imperialism. He added: We have decided to hold this international conference of solidarity with Syria to express support for its steadfast pan-Arab stand and to bolster the struggle of the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories in the Golan, West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Yesterday evening, the delegations of the PDRY and Cyprus as well as the representative of the South Africa liberation organization arrived in Damascus to take part in the Arab and international conference of solidarity with Syria. Delegations representing the various Arab and world progressive parties, forces, organizations and liberation movements will arrive in Damascus today and tomorrow.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES FINNISH COUNTERPART

JN211639 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Damascus, 21 Apr (SANA) -- Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and defense minister, received here today Finnish Defense Minister Juahani Saukkonen. The meeting was attended by Maj Gen 'Awwad Dabbagh, deputy defense minister; 'Adanan Tayyarah, head of the Syrian side to the mixed armistice commission; and the Finnish ambassador in Beirut.

SHARON BRIEFS STOESSEL ON LEBANON STRIKE

TA221248 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by 'Oded Granot]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon yesterday met with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel and briefed him on the attack and its objectives. He promised that Israel, for its part, would make efforts to maintain the cease-fire, but it would regard itself as free to react if the terrorists continued in their attacks.

BEGIN, STOESSEL DISCUSS IDF LEBANON STRIKE

TA221647 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee today unanimously agreed about the need to attack the terrorist bases under the circumstances. The IDF operation was described as a violation of the cease-fire with the goal of maintaining the cease-fire. The committee was informed that at this stage calm prevails in southern Lebanon.

The prime minister today made it clear that Israel would take an increasingly serious view of continuous terrorist activities against it. On the other hand, if calm is maintained, Israel will for its part maintain the cease-fire. Menahem Begin conveyed this clarification to U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel in a meeting held in Jerusalem this morning.

Another topic broached in the meeting concerned the ways to settle the disputes between Cairo and Jerusalem regarding the demarcation of the border at Tabah. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Becker -- live or recorded] In the wake of urgent contacts and direct and indirect political activities on the part of the United States, Walter Stoessel today expressed his evaluation that the PLO and Syria are interested in preventing a deterioration of the situation in Lebanon. He sought to clarify Israel's intentions following the air force raid yesterday. The prime minister replied that Israel is interested in maintaining the cease-fire. If the terrorists understand the message contained in the air force operation and stop all their operations against Israeli targets, Israel will maintain the agreement on ceasing acts of hostility in letter and spirit. But the prime minister noted today that if the terrorist activities continue, Israel will react with increasing gravity.

The prime minister emphasized a short time ago, when he informed the United States that Israel does not intend to invade Lebanon, that we would not tolerate attacks on civilians; there is a limit to the patience and restraint we have been demonstrating since June 1981. Mr Begin added: If the provocations were to continue, Israel would be forced to take preventive actions, rather than just react.

Upon emerging from the meeting with the prime minister, Stoessel emphasized to reporters that both parties are interested in maintaining calm in Lebanon. The meeting with the prime minister had initially been scheduled to include a discussion about the demarcation of the border at Tabah. The Americans raised various proposals to solve the remaining problems -- namely, the time limit for concluding arbitration between Israel and Egypt and the question over what the situation in the field will be while discussions of its sovereignty continue. Stoessel left for Cairo and will apparently confer again with the prime minister tomorrow.

U.S. REACTION TO LEBANON RAIDS 'CAUTIOUS'

TA222009 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Report by correspondent in the United States Dan Raviv from New York -- videotaped]

[Excerpts] Today, too, the U.S. administration exercised the utmost caution in reacting. Senior Cabinet members, such as Weinberger, who in the past hurried to condemn such acts, are so far silent. The administration has both large and small accounts to settle. Its analysts note that the large account right now is to guarantee, by all measures, the withdrawal from the Sinai. U.S. silence is the most secure way to achieve this. Thus, President Reagan refused to comment on it during a chat with reporters on his way to his weekly horseback riding session, as did Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is currently busy in Washington, holding meetings with the British foreign secretary on the Falkland Islands affair. The only official reaction, phrased cautiously and urging both parties to exercise restraint, was voiced by State Department spokesman Dean Fischer.

The U.S. appeasing efforts were made easier due to the fact that the Israeli Air Force operation centered on targets described as military. This time U.S. television screens were not flooded with shots of civilian victims, women and children. The swiftness of the action and the fact that no ground forces were involved similarly helped ease the pressure in the media. And one other point: For many days now the pictures arriving here from the Sinai and Yamit tell the story of a country in torment, torn, in a state of extreme tension reaching a climax when -- as U.S. reporters put it -- Jews struck Jews. Israel is in a state of anxiety and paranoia, the CBS commentator described things last night, and one must now be tolerant toward it.

This may be another reason why the United States is presently demonstrating supreme caution in treating Israel. As to what might happen after the withdrawal from the Sinai, the administration prefers to remain silent on this too.

As for the UN Security Council, this morning it met for urgent, unofficial consultations at Lebanon's request. It looks as though the various UN envoys are also beginning to be exhausted by and perhaps even bored with the repeated debates on Israel's activities. Once again, here, too, the key to it all is the United States -- the chief defender of Israel in repeated vetos on votes. The question is being asked at the United Nations, too, whether or not the United States will change the way it votes after the pullback. This is Dan Raviv from New York.

ENVOY TO UNITED NATIONS DELIVERS 'GRAVE' WARNING

TA230903 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Yesterday a grave Israeli warning against any UN attempt to take steps that could damage Israel's status as a country with equal rights in the organization was given by Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Yehuda Blum to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. This warning expressed Israel's concern about the draft proposal for an Arab resolution calling for Israel's complete isolation and "reassessment of Israel's status" at the upcoming session of the UN General Assembly to open in the autumn. The Belgian ambassador, Edmonde Dever, who presented the position of the 10 members of the EEC in the spirit of the Venice declaration, said in her remarks to the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue that the PLO should be included in the negotiations on peace in the Middle East, because it was a question of more than a refugee problem.

MA'ARIV PUBLISHES TEXT OF MUBARAK LETTER TO BEGIN

TA231116 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Apr 82 p 2

["Text" of Mubarak letter to Begin -- date of letter not given]

[Text] Respected Prime Minister Mr Begin.

Thank you for your letter dated 19 April, which I read with great interest. As I told you in my letters dated 21 March and 16 April and in verbal messages I sent you through Defense Minister Sharon, the Arab Republic of Egypt is firm in its intention to sincerely fulfill all its commitments in accordance with the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty. We expect that Israel to act in the same way. This is the only path that fits in with our interests and, in fact, with the interests of all the nations of the Middle East. When I repeatedly said -- since my entry into office -- that for us peace is a strategic objective, not a tactical maneuver, I wanted to deepen the commitment of both nations to the ideal of peace. Remember, too, that I declared and pointed out that the completion of the final evacuation of the Sinai will strengthen peaceful relations, open new horizons for common work and mutual action. With such a record, [last word in English] it is as clear as day that we intend to honor our word and keep our commitment. It is inconceivable that we would violate our commitments, for we believe such behavior would not be good for any side. Since we took the first step on the path of peace, we promised to work for a comprehensive, lasting peace. A fragile or shaky settlement would undermine our objective and set back our efforts.

In the "framework of peace in the Middle East," we have committed ourselves to enter into "negotiations for a solution to the Palestinian problems with all its aspects," in order to guarantee the peaceful, orderly transfer of authority. Taking into consideration the security problems of all sides, it was agreed that there will be transition arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period of no more than 5 years. A self-governing authority will be elected freely by the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, in order to give them full autonomy. The self-governing authority will replace the military government and its civil administration, which will pull back. A retreat of Israeli Armed Forces will be implemented and a restationing of the remaining forces in defined security zones. The final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other issues are pending and will be discussed in negotiations with the participation of representatives of the inhabitants, no later than the third year after the beginning of the transition period.

On 26 March 1979, when we signed the historic peace treaty, we signed a letter containing a commitment to negotiate continuously and in good faith in order to conclude the negotiations at the earliest possible date. The aim of these negotiations was phrased as follows: "To agree, before the elections, on the modalities [last word in English] for the establishment of a self-governing authority (an administrative council), to define its authority and its fields of responsibility and other issues involved in the matter." We intend to continue with the negotiations with you, with the aid of the United States, as a full partner, until agreement is achieved. It is vital that we begin to advance [lehani'a] the process of the solution to the Palestinian question because we are firm in our intention to achieve a just, inclusive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict in accordance with the framework instructions (agreement) of Camp David, which remains the only document binding our two countries. This is our policy today and it will remain unchanged in the future. So it is our desire to accelerate the progress of these negotiations in order to advance the matter of comprehensive peace and expand the negotiating circle. We want to attract the hearts of other parties in the conflict to the negotiating table. This is the best guarantee of security for the area and its stability.

I am confident that you understand the importance of finding a solution to the problem of fixing the border near Tabah as soon as possible. As I have told you in the past, I want to prevent any possible source of rift in the future.

I want us to cooperate in order to provide our pioneering step with all the foundations needed for durability [last word in English] and constant growth. I will not be able to emphasize sufficiently to you the need to refrain from any dispute in the months and years to come. Therefore, it is most important that we should agree on a formula to settle this disagreement through arbitration by a fixed date. Less than anything else will we want to see a development of a long and protracted dispute over a point that has a symbolic significance for our nation. The determination of a date to settle the matter will not damage the legitimate interests of either side. This is a technical point that does not require great research and judgment. To repeat my favorite sentence: Let us in the future concentrate on hope and optimism. I rely on your wisdom and on your good judgment.

Best wishes,

[Signed] Muhammad Husni Mubarak

YAMIT EVACUATION CONTINUES; HOUSES DEMOLISHED

TA221635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] This afternoon demolition of houses continued in Yamit. The eviction of the youths who had taken up positions in the memorial has not yet begun. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports that about an hour ago many buses hired by the IDF entered the district and it appears that they are intended for the evacuation of the withdrawal opponents who are still in the area. About a dozen houses were removed intact from the district, and they are currently being transferred to the central part of the country.

Evacuation Completed

TA231114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] IDF soldiers that evacuated Yamit town are now leaving the area and only members of the engineering corps are remaining in the town in order to blow up all structures still standing. At noon, the evacuation of those in the shelter, the Kakh members, was completed without harm. IDF soldiers at first found it difficult to break through the shelter doors, but after they were broken, the people were brought out and removed within a few minutes. Nobody was hurt. Today police arrested 60 withdrawal opponents in Yamit, including Rabbi Eli'ezer (Waldman) and Beni Katzover.

TOWN OF OFIRA 'QUIETLY' EVACUATED 22 APRIL

TA222012 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Contrary to the stormy events in Yamit, Ofira was quietly vacated today. This morning a ceremony was held during which the flag on the local police station was lowered in that southern town. The last remaining inhabitants in Ofira participated in the ceremony, as well as members of the civil administration. At the end of the ceremony, the inhabitants bid farewell to police with embraces and kisses and headed northward in a convoy. Now, just a handful of police remain in Ofira, and they will stay there until Sunday.

MILITARY GOVERNOR CONFERS WITH RAMALLAH OFFICIALS

TA221640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Ramallah military governor today conferred with members of the Chamber of Commerce, who presented a series of requests aimed at making the lives of the town's inhabitants easier.

As a result of that meeting, the Al-Birah telephone lines were reconnected, after having been disconnected some 3 weeks ago due to the students' demonstrations. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari believes that the military government will now reopen some stores it had closed following the commercial strike staged early this month and will also make the procedures for crossing the Jordan bridges easier and will limit the army patrols in the town's street.

TABAH ACTIVITY TO CONTINUE UNTIL DISPUTE SETTLED

TA221310 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Apr 82 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Activity at Rafi Nelson's resort village and at the (Sonesta) Hotel in the disputed area in Tabah will continue until a final decision is reached concerning sovereignty over the area. In political contacts between Israel and Egypt, President Mubarak agreed to accept the unequivocal position of Israel that life in the area go on until a decision is reached as a result of arbitration between the two countries. Previously, Egypt had demanded that activity in the area cease until the decision is issued. The owner of the (Sonesta) Hotel yesterday received, unofficially, a "green light" to continue building the luxurious hotel on the border.

IDF BEGINS ERECTING FENCE ALONG DISPUTED BORDER

TA230718 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] The IDF has begun putting up a fence along a section of the border in the disputed area of Tabah, south of Elat. The fence is to be erected along the border as it is recognized by Israel, according to the documents and maps in its possession.

In order to prevent misunderstandings and clashes in the field, it was decided to put up the fence in a place beyond which there is Israeli territory, according to Israel's claim. According to a temporary agreement, the Egyptian civil administration's authority will reach as far as that line while the IDF will evacuate the area of Tabah until negotiations and arbitration -- if required -- are over. The Israelis residing in the disputed area will stay and civilian activities will meanwhile continue as normal.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Israel's main claim regarding the area of Tabah is based on a contradiction between the maps drawn in 1906 and explanatory notes registered by the joint Turkish-British-Egyptian delegation in a special diary in 1906. According to this claim, the border stones in this area -- from the 90th stone onward -- were laid erroneously and not in keeping with the notes in the delegation's diary. The same problem existed in the area of Rafah and in that case the Egyptian's asked Israel to rely on the delegation's diary from 1906. Israel accepted the Egyptian claim in Rafah and it is now also expecting that the border in the area of Tabah should be determined according to the report and the diary of the delegation from 1906 rather than based on the contradictory maps and the border stones, which according to this claim, were erroneously laid down.

NE'OT SINAY BORDER POST CLOSED; RAFAH TO OPEN

TA221730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli border terminal at Ne'ot Sinay was dismantled today, and the new terminal in Rafah will open in 3 days. Therefore, the land border crossing between Israel and Egypt will be closed until Sunday. The Egyptian governor of northern Sinai and the Egyptian minister of state for development affairs, [title as heard] conferred with the director general of the airports authority at the Rafah border crossing point. The Egyptians praised the terminal Israel is building for the Egyptians in Rafah.

CONSULATE OPENS IN ALEXANDRIA; EGYPTIANS IN ELAT

TA221222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Today Israel opened its consulate in Alexandria. The ceremony was attended by Ambassador Sason and Consul Bar-Hayim. Three Israelis will work in the consulate. Our correspondent Eytan Rabin reports from Elat that the permanent buildings of the Egyptian Consulate there have not yet been opened, but the consulate has begun receiving the public in rooms rented for this purpose in a hotel in Elat.

ABU-HATZERA GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCE, FINE

TA230828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Sharon Abu-Hatzera this morning was given a suspended prison sentence and a fine. Therefore, he will not have to serve a prison sentence unless during the next 2 years he commits transgressions similar to the ones he was convicted of.

For the three charges he was convicted of -- theft by an executive, fraud and breach of confidence -- Abu-Hatzera was sentenced to prison terms of 30, 18 and 3 months. However, as state, this sentence was suspended for 2 years as of today. The minister was also fined 3,500 Israeli shekels: 3,000 shekels for the theft charge and 500 shekels for breach of confidence. The justice emphasized that this is the maximum fine stipulated by the law for this sort of transgression.

Justice Victoria Ostrovsky-Kohen noted that she had decided to ease the minister's punishment because this was the first time the issue of the use of funds allocated by the Interior Ministry to charity funds had been brought up in court. She added that justice would not be served by a severe punishment in the first case brought to court, after so many years during which these funds were not supervised.

Abu-Hatzera's aide, Moshe Gabay, was also given 12 months suspended prison sentence and fined 500 shekels.

Both the accused were given permission to submit an appeal within 45 days. Abu-Hatzera's lawyer, Shlomo Tusia-Kohen, said he would indeed appeal the conviction. In his opinion, the conviction -- rather than the punishment -- had been severe. The minister himself did not comment on the sentence in court but his relatives erupted in cries of joy and encouragement when the justice finished reading the sentence. Upon emerging from the court hall, Abu-Hatzera was greeted by hundreds of his supporters and members of his movement, who sang out loud and carried him on their shoulders. He thanked them for their help and support and said: As far as I am concerned, only one small stage is over; now the big battle starts and I will do everything to see that justice is done.

Our Knesset correspondent notes that in the wake of the sentence the Knesset cannot cease or suspend Abu-Hatzera's membership because, according to law, such a step can only be taken regarding a Knesset member who is sentenced to serve 1 year or more in prison. Our correspondent notes that a Knesset member's oath of allegiance does not include an explicit commitment to abide by the law but a Cabinet minister's oath of allegiance does include such an explicit declaration. After his conviction, Minister Abu-Hatzera announced that he planned to resign from the Cabinet but not from the Knesset.

OAU CHAIRMAN OPENS BUREAU MEETING ON SAHARA

EA221204 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at 22 April opening session of the OAU bureau meeting on Western Sahara at Kenyatta International Conference Center in Nairobi -- live]

[Text] My dear brothers and colleagues, may I take this opportunity to welcome you to Kenya and to wish you a most enjoyable stay in our country. I am happy that you have responded to my request to you to come to this crucial meeting so that we can, as a bureau, consult together on matters of urgent concern to Africa. This is not an occasion for long speeches. I shall, therefore, be brief and to the point.

You are all aware of the developments that have affected adversely the operations of our organization, subsequent to the decision by the secretary general last February to admit the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] as a full member of the OAU.

Only recently, a meeting of the OAU ministers of information in Dakar, Senegal, was aborted because the representatives of the SDAR were not admitted into the country to attend the meeting. Delegates of a number of countries already assembled in Dakar staged a boycott, thus making it impossible for the meeting to take place. According to them, the SDAR was already a member of the OAU and it therefore had the right to be present at that meeting.

Two weeks, later, the OAU labor ministers meeting in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, was faced with a similar dilemma, except that the circumstances were in reverse. On that occasion, a number of delegates walked out of the meeting because of the presence of SDAR delegates. Although the meeting went on despite the walkout, the effect of that walkout on our organization was the same, that is, disunity. I am sure you are all aware of the protests and challenges by a number of member states regarding the validity of the Salisbury meeting.

We therefore now find ourselves in the unfortunate situation where an OAU meeting which includes the SDAR will be boycotted by a large number of countries while approximately half of Africa will stay away from any OAU meeting which does not include the SDAR. This is all the more serious when it is recalled that there are more OAU preparatory meetings planned to take place between now and the next summit in Tripoli. Given the prevailing situation, it seems clear that those planned meetings cannot take place without such divisions recurring.

As the current chairman of our esteemed organization, I have viewed this development with a sense of deep sorrow and regret. I believe they have caused you similar concern. And I wish to convey my personal thanks tc the heads of state and government who have already voiced that concern.

Everyone can see that our organization is drifting apart. In my opinion, this bureau must view the current situation as the most serious challenge to the unity and survival of the OAU in its 19-year history.

My conscience is clear. As current chairman of the OAU, I could not have taken sides without totally wrecking the organization. I chose to remain impartial as a chairman should in such circumstances. Only then would it have been possible for me to seek, as I am doing now, a compromise political situation to these deep-seated differences among our member states.

Both sides need to be heard by a chairman they believe is impartial. And I hope you are aware that I have given audience to representatives of both sides during the past few months. Some of my brothers and colleagues have petitioned me urging that I convene an extra-ordinary session to urgently deal with the crisis now facing the organization. I am truly thankful to them for their concern. But, as you are all aware, the provision in the OAU Charter for convening such a session is quite categorical, that is, any country may ask for a special meeting of the assembly by addressing a letter to the secretary general, who then circulates the letter to member states. Upon receiving 2/3 affirmative reply, the secretary general notifies member states of the meeting to be held in the country that originally made the request. So far, no member state has invoked that provision of the charter.

But, let us not forget that even if the relevant provision had been invoked, the deep-seated disagreement among us over the status of the SDAR would still have emerged with the consequences which I have already outlined in the two examples I gave earlier, not to mention a question of cost.

This is why I decided to call a meeting of my bureau so that we could address ourselves to the challenge facing the organization. I would like to benefit from the wisdom of your suggestions as to how we get out of this critical situation. It is, therefore, my sincere hope that this meeting will come out with a key to a lasting solution to the immediate problem facing our organization. We cannot afford to fail! Long live African unity! Long live the OAU! Thank you. [applause]

Moi, Obote Address Delegates

EA222202 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, who is the current chairman of the OAU, said today that everything must be done to ensure that the organization is here to stay, adding it is our only established forum for taking collective action for the total liberation of Africa and for its economic and social development.

Addressing delegates to the bureau of the 18th assembly of the OAU heads of state and government at a state luncheon, President Moi said that what we do for Africa today will not only be for the present generation, but also for the generations to come.

President Moi said in an effort to find political solutions to the problems of Western Sahara, Chad and Namibia, the OAU established the implementation committee on Western Sahara and a standing committee on Chad. He said that some encouraging progress has been made by the two committees, but much more remains to be done.

On Namibia, President Moi said that some progress has been made, but the pace had been too slow because of the complicated electoral system originally proposed by the Western contact group. He said that the frontline states, Kenya, Nigeria and SWAPO will soon respond to the new proposed electoral system aimed at making Namibia free.

President Moi said that the interests of African people must be put before the national interests of our respective states.

Speaking at the luncheon, President Obote of Uganda showered praise on President Moi for his wisdom in handling the affairs of the OAU ever since he took over the chairmanship. On behalf of the members of the bureau, Dr Obote pointed out that President Moi was handling the affairs of the OAU so wisely that none of his meetings had experienced any walkouts like in many other cases. He observed President Moi's effort of injecting Kenya's philosophy of peace, love and unity in the continental body.

President Obote noted that despite problems facing the OAU since its inception, the continental body was still moving forward. He said that decolonization of the Continent of Africa, which was the first objective of the OAU, was almost accomplished despite numerous problems. He urged that after total decolonization of Africa, other problems be tackled in accordance with the OAU Charter. He noted that if there was complete adherence to the resolutions (?and) guidelines of the OAU, the problems Africa was facing today would be resolved amicably.

The luncheon was also attended by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who arrived this morning for the meeting. Kenya's vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and other high-ranking officials also attended the function.

Session Ends; No Decisions

EA222022 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The second session of the meeting of the bureau of the 18th assembly of the heads of state and government of the OAU ended shortly after 1800 with no major decisions announced on the question of the Western Sahara, which has threatened to split the organization.

The 1-hour session was chaired by the current chairman of the OAU, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi. It was also attended by President Milton Obote of Uganda, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and foreign ministers of Upper Volta, Libya, Congo, Lesotho and Gambia.

The third session will start tomorrow at 0900.

ALGERIA

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SDAR COUNTERPART

LD221058 Algiers APS in English 1025 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers, 22 Apr (APS) -- Prime Minister, Politburo member, Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, audienced yesterday in Algiers, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Prime Minister Mr Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed. Talks were centered on the evolution of the situation in the region as well as on the relations between the two countries.

BRIEFS

BRAZIL PROTOCOL -- Algiers, 21 Apr (APS) -- A protocol agreement defining prospects of cooperation in different fields was signed yesterday in Algiers by Boualem Benhamouda, Politburo member and minister of finance, and Ernane Galveas, his Brazilian counterpart. This agreement, Mr Boualem Benhamouda said, comes in the frame of South-South cooperation and exchanges with developing countries. Mr Ernane Galveas left Algiers today after a four-day visit. He was hailed by Mr Mohamed Terbeche, secretary general to the minister of finance, and ambassadors of Algiers to Brazil and Brazil to Algeria. [Text] [Algiers APS in English 1058 GMT 21 Apr 82 LD]

LIBYA

CONVENING OF JOINT ARAB DEFENSE COUNCIL PROPOSED

LD222030 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Apr (JANA) -- The under-secretary for technical affairs at Foreign Liaison Bureau today met with Arab ambassadors accredited to jamahiriyah as part of jamahiriyah's nationalist endeavour to mobilise Arab potentialities and direct them against the Arab nation's real enemy as to deter it and repulse its criminal aggression.

He informed the ambassadors of jamahiriyah's proposal to convene the Arab joint defence council, comprised of foreign and defence ministers, in an urgent session in order to approve a comprehensive Arab strategy to repulse the Zionist aggression, send urgent military backing and provide urgent financial backing to consolidate Palestinian people's steadfastness.

He also stressed the necessity of opening the borders to fedayeen operations and placing part of Arab countries' forces under disposal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Lebanese National Movement to confront repeated aggression on the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese people.

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE

LD230916 Tripoli JANA in English 0853 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Apr (JANA) -- The leader of the revolution met P.L.O. representative to jamahiriyah Mr. Abu Tariq as part of the contacts with leadership of the Palestine revolution aimed at consolidating the struggle against the real enemy of the Arab nation and unified action to deter the (?continuous) Zionist imperialist onslaught on the Palestinian revolution and Lebanese people.

ARMY CHIEF RECEIVES SEYCHELLES DEFENSE MINISTER

LD231026 Tripoli JANA in English 0955 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Apr (JANA) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday received the minister of defence of the Seychelles.

JANA CRITICIZES ISRAEL'S ACTIONS, 'U.S. ALLIES'

LD221442 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 22 Apr (JANA) -- Commenting on the Zionist aggression in Lebanon yesterday, the JANA political editor writes:

While Israeli aircraft are engaged in concentrated raids on the Lebanese territories in flagrant defiance of the Arab nation, while Israeli shelling is destroying peaceful Arab towns and villages, while Israeli bullets are killing Palestinian and Lebanese Arabs, while Israel is revealing its colonialist aspiration in a provocative and inhuman entity that rejects the divine message and does not recognize faiths, as a state of racist and vagabond gangs engaged in daily arrogance and repression of the true owners of the land, while all this is taking place, the Saudi regime which is plotting against the Arab nation is waving the so-called peace plans and filthy reactionary hands are extending to declare their alliance with colonialism, at the fore of which is the leader of international terrorism, the United States. Arab oil is turning into strategic credit in the interest of the enemy within the framework of escalating the campaigns of reactionary and imperialism plotting against the jamahiriyah, engineered by the princes of shame, disgrace and humiliation of the base Saudi regime.

Let the allies of the United States in the region know that their denunciations and their strikes and their cables, previous and future ones, will not be able to restore one drop of the Arab blood. This is a lesson of history, they will learn.

HEALTH ACCORD SIGNED WITH POLAND 21 APRIL

LD212044 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Apr (JANA) -- The minutes of a health cooperation agreement was signed here this morning between jamahiriyah and Poland. Secretary of general people's committee for health and Polish health minister signed the agreement, which stipulated strengthening of cooperation in the health field, research and exchange of expertise.

Delegation Concludes Visit

LD222336 Tripoli JANA in English 1432 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Apr (JANA) -- The Polish minister of health, Dr. Tadeusz Szelachowski, and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli yesterday after visiting the jamahiriyah for a few days.

Before departing Dr. Szelachowski praised in a statement to our correspondent the great achievements he saw in the jamahiriyah. He said his visit has opened up new channels for health cooperation and research.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM GDR LEADER

LD201804 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution has received a written message from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, in which he praised the brave stands taken by the Great 1 September Revolution against all imperialist and reactionary designs and plots. He affirmed that the unscrupulous policy of escalating the arms race pursued by the U.S. administration and NATO in their efforts [words indistinct] on the socialist and nonaligned countries threatens the peace of mankind more than at any time since World War II. He pointed out that the provocative aggressive policy of the American administration in the Mediterranean region and in the Middle East poses a grave threat to world peace and aims at robbing the independent countries of their natural wealth. He affirmed his country's adherence to peace and security in the Middle East on the basis of the complete withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the occupied Arab territories and the safeguarding of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, to determine their fate and to set up their own independent Palestinian state.

In his message to the brother commander, Honecker said the safeguarding of peace and security in the Mediterranean region, where the Continents of Africa, Europe and Asia meet, is of special importance and is strongly and closely linked with peace and security in Europe. Hence, I agree with you about the existence of the great dangers posed by the American military presence and the provocative maneuvers in the region.

SUDAN

LIBYANS IN EXILE FORM LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

JN221531 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] London, 22 Apr (SUNA) -- Libyans living in exile have formed "the Organization for the Liberation of Libya." The Somalia-based organization, expected to be officially formed today, calls for establishing a just and democratic government in Libya.

ETHIOPIA

GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT

EA222212 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Dr Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy foreign minister, left Addis Ababa this morning at the end of a 2-day visit to socialist Ethiopia. During his stay, Comrade Willerding held talks with Foreign Ministry officials on the current international situation, provocative imperialist measures and issues concerning relations between Ethiopia and the GDR. Comrade Willderding was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Tibebu Bekele, permanent representative of the Foreign Ministry, the GDR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia and Foreign Ministry officials.

SOMALIA

DEMONSTRATIONS, ARRESTS REPORTED IN HARGEISA

EA212132 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bitter struggle and confrontation with and demonstrations against the facist regime of Muhammad Siad Barre by the Somali people have now started in the towns of Mogadishu and Hargeisa.

Radio Kulmis reporters in Hargeisa where there is tension say that, after demonstrations against the fascist regime, the representatives of the regime killed four persons and wounded six others from 12 to 17 April. The repressive organs of the regime have arrested many people, including nearly 100 teachers and religious teachers, 400 students and 25 businessmen and elders of the northwest region. The reporters add that 90 women from Hargeisa also have been arrested.

Radio Kulmis reporters in Hargeisa add that the people of Hargeisa are being mistreated and that those arrested are being tortured. Hargeisa is under curfew and heavily armed soldiers patrol every street.

TANZANIA

ANGOLAN OFFICIAL SAYS FORCES 'BETTER EQUIPPED'

EA211240 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Troops of the South African racist regime, now occupying a vast region of southern Angola, will not be able to stay there for long because the Angolan Armed Forces, now better equipped, are prepared to expel the invading forces.

This statement was made by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for external affairs, Afonso van Dunen, on his arrival in Dar es Salaam yesterday for an official visit at the invitation ot the Tanzanian party, the Chama Cha Mapinduzi.

Day by day, FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] is becoming better equipped and the people mobilized and the day will come when we will not allow a single violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola, Afonso van Dunen said, addressing a group of journalists in the Tanzanian capital.

Meanwhile, the Angolan party and Government official has already handed a message to President Julius Nyerere from the Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

CHAD

NIGERIA NOTIFIES GOVERNMENT ON TROOPS WITHDRAWAL

AB221405 Paris AFP in French 1221 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Nigeria officially notified Ndjamena authorities of its intention to withdraw the 2,000 soldiers sent to Chad last November within the framework of an inter-African peacekeeping force, government sources stated in the Chadian capital.

In fact, Lagos, which supports negotiation between the Chadian Government and Hissein Habre's FAN, is not satisfied with the position of the Ndjamena authorities who are relying on the presence of the African peacekeeping force to contain the FAN at Ati, 400 kms east of the capital, the same sources also pointed out.

Nigeria's desire to put an end "as early as possible" to its participation in the inter-African peacekeeping force in which Zairian and Senegalese soldiers also are taking part became more pronounced in March, shortly after Ndjamena rejected the OAU resolutions on Chad, it was also noted. These resolutions which President Goukouni Oueddei described as "null and void" provided for a cease-fire on 28 February, the holding of elections and the withdrawal of the African peacekeeping force from Chad on 30 June.

[Words indistinct] The Chadian authorities who, it is recalled in Ndjamena, asked the OAU for constant and unflinching military support last Monday, in order to maintain peace in Chad. Ndjamena's proposal to hold an extraordinary summit of all OAU heads of state is in line with the announcement of concrete proposals by President Goukouni's government, it also was stressed.

However, it was pointed out in this regard in Ndjamena, according to the same government sources that the Chadian authorities will send a delegation to Nigeria to make it clear to Lagos that the presence of the neutral force was an OAU decision and that no country can "unilaterally decide the withdrawal of its troops."

The eventual withdrawal of the OAU forces from Chad would favor the FAN to the detriment of the government forces which, since the withdrawal of Libyan soldiers, have never been able to successfully undertake an offensive against Hissein Habre's forces.

For more than 5 weeks now, nothing important has occurred in the military situation in Chad. All attempts by government forces to recapture one of the six towns in eastern and northern Chad from the FAN have resulted in heavy human losses, it is recalled in Ndjamena. These repeated failures are due to the absence of a true Chadian national army and to the divisions which characterize the political-military factions represented in the government. Thus, last 18 February, Oum Hadjer (east) fell again into the hands of the FAN 4 days after it had been recaptured by President Goukouni's forces. The last military action in Chad also aided Hissein Habre's forces, which on 8 April recaptured Goss, on the Faya-Largeau-Ndjamena route, and again inflicted "heavy losses" on government forces.

President Goukouni Oueddei already on several occasions has recognized the government forces' inability to gain superiority. This inability seems irreversible, observers remark, since the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of Colonel Kamougue decided to no longer support the government forces. Colonel Kamougue thus is protesting the lack of military equipment at the disposal of his men.

GHANA

ATIM ANNOUNCES SOVIET, EAST EUROPEAN AID OFFERS

AB221859 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] is prepared to cooperate with countries which are willing to develop ties of cooperation relevant to Ghana's needs. Such cooperation should be without any conditions that could offend the dignity or sovereignty of Ghanaians as a people. This was stated at a news conference in Accra today by a member of the PNDC, Mr Chris Atim, who led an official delegation to some East European countries. The delegation was away for 4 weeks and visited the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary and Cuba. The delegation was specifically mandated to find out the causes of the decline in cooperation with those countries and the possibility of reactivating projects initiated by some of the countries. Mr Atim said the delegation reached agreements in principle on some major areas of cooperation which will be followed up later.

He announced that the Soviet Union has agreed to send experts to complete the Tarkwa gold refinery which is 90 percent complete. The project was abandoned after the 1966 coup. The Soviet Union is also to send other experts to reexamine the prefabricated concrete factory and bring it into full operation. Other areas which the Soviets promised us assistance are the Bui dam and the completion of a vocational training center at Tema to train electricians and mechanics to manufacture bolts and nuts. According to Mr Atim, the Soviet Union has also promised to grant technical assistance for the establishment of an integrated cement plant in the northern region, using the bungada and the buite limestone and dolomite deposits. The country expressed interest in the Chebi bauxite project, the modernization of existing gold mines and the opening of new ones.

Further Report

AB222201 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has agreed to send experts to Ghana to complete the Tarkwa gold refinery and also to bring the prefabricated concrete factory in Accra into full operation. The two projects came to a standstill after the 1966 coup. This was announced at a news conference in Accra today by a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Chris Atim, who led a government delegation on a tour of five East European countries.

To show her desire to open a new page in her economic cooperation with Ghana, the Soviet Union is granting the country a $10 million long term credit to be utilized for the completion of the abandoned projects. According to Mr Atim, the Bulgarian Government also promised to assist Ghana in the fields of agriculture, food processing, fisheries and transportation. It has agreed to reschedule Ghana's debts owed to her. Bulgaria is even prepared to receive payment of the debts in kind in the form of Ghanaian exports. That country has also offered to provide accommodation and chancellery facilities to enable Ghana to open a mission in Sofia. It is also granting Ghana $300,000 for the purchase of drugs and hospital equipment. Mr Atim said Hungary is giving Ghana 3 million florins and the GDR M200,000 for the same purpose.

ENVOY SAYS PNP HALTED CSSR AID DUE TO U.S. PACT

AB221010 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The deposed PNP [People's National Party] administration stopped Czechoslovak experts from coming to Ghana to help reactivate Firestone factory apparently because it had entered into an agreement with an American company.

This was disclosed to the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Accra yesterday by the Czechoslovak ambassador to Ghana, Mr Lundak. He made it clear that Czechoslovakia is interested in stable and long term relations based on mutual benefit, equality and noninterference in internal affairs of countries. Czechoslovakia's assistance consists of strengthening Ghana's independence and in increasing her ability to absorb modern scientific and technical knowledge to help in the fields of education, health and the exploration of her mineral resources.

Socialist countries, Mr Lundak noted, are mainly interested in helping Ghana reactivate her economy in the interest and benefit of the common people. They are not interested in exploiting her wealth for their own benefit.

75 PNP MEMBERS RELEASED FROM PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

AB211740 Accra Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Seventy five more people have been released from protective custody. They are all activists of the proscribed People's National Party (PNP) and they include the former central regional secretary of the party, Alex Yaw Ato; the regional treasurer, Samuel Ofori; and the chairman of the Ablah constituency branch of the party, Mr (Akun). The statement issued in Accra today by the national investigations committee explained that their release followed the conclusion of intensive interrogation of them. Addressing them before their release, the chairman of the committee urged them to use their organizational abilities to mobilize the people for productive ventures instead of allowing themselves to be used as errand boys. He told them since the launching of the holy war, the country is experiencing a new atmosphere of genuine freedom with true democratic process being established through the formation of people's defense committees.

COUNCIL MEMBER: ALL SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN PDC'S

AB221230 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, has again stressed that all those who can help to ensure the success of the revolution should be allowed to join the People's Defense Committee [PDC]. Speaking to a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent in Accra, he said many in the middle class are potential allies of the working class because economic pressures have put them on the side of workers. He said there are revolutionary elements among those in management positions. Some middle management personnel in the civil service are more progressive than their juniors. Sgt Akata-Pore warned that if such management personnel are not allowed in the PDC's, they could be recruited by enemies of the revolution into their fold.

SENEGAL

JAWARA ARRIVES IN DAKAR FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION

AB230800 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] We informed you in our 1300 cast that President Dawda Jawara, president of the Republic of Gambia, escaped unhurt from an accident yesterday at about 1600 at Bourkamaba, in the southeastern part of the country, where he was campaigning for elections. Nevertheless, the Gambian head of state arrived in Dakar this afternoon for a thorough medical examination.

Earlier, President Dawda Jawara addressed the Gambian people in a radio broadcast during which he announced the death of the honorable Alioune Badara Ndiaye. As soon as he was informed of the news, Dawda Sow, minister of the armed forces, left for Banjul to present the condolences of the president and the government to the family of the deceased.

NAMIBIA

AFP INTERVIEWS NUJOMA ON SWAPO OFFENSIVE

AB221030 Paris AFP in French 0759 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Apr (AFP) -- Combattants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN], the armed section of SWAPO, are advancing on Windhoek, capital of Namibia. This was stated on Wednesday by Sam Nujoma, president of the Namibian liberation movement.

In an interview with AFP in Luanda, Nujoma also stated that the Western countries are "actively" supporting South Africa. "Mirage planes are shelling Angola; Puma and Alouette helicopters as well as British and American weapons are being used by the South Africans, he went on, adding that "French specialists are still working in South Africa and that President Mitterrand has not withdrawn them."

South Africa, which has intensified its oppressive moves in Namibia since the failure of the Geneva conference in January 1981, has used Namibian territory as "a base for aggressions against Angola," Nujoma stressed. The South Africans stated they have attacked SWAPO bases and guerrillas in Angola, while SWAPO and Luanda have always denied the existence of military bases in Angola, pointing out that there are only refugees and transit camp.

"The Namibian people cannot stop their struggle because South Africa commits acts of aggression against other countries," Nujoma affirmed in reply to a question on an eventual South African attack on Angola, following the intensification of fighting in Namibia.

"It is the duty of the international community to support Angola. This country has the right to defend its territorial integrity," he stated. He, however, rejected any link between the two problems (Namibia and Angola) "as racist South Africans do."

He stressed the fighting in Namibia is not a new offensive, "but is a continuation of the armed struggle began 15 years ago."

"We believe in negotation when the possibility exists," he pointed out. He condemned South Africa's intransigence and its "total" refusal for a negotiated settlement and its nonimplementation of UN Resolution 435 which provides for a cease-fire and the holding of elections under international supervision in Namibia. "As long as one inch of our territory is occupied," Nujoma stated, "the liberation struggle will continue until the South African forces are eliminated."

Nujoma was in Cuba when the contact group came to Luanda in March to discuss with SWAPO the electoral system envisaged for elections in Namibia, within the framework of phase one of the Western plan for the territory's independence.

"We are still studying these proposals and after its approval by our Central Committee, we will reply," he said. "Namibia is not a colony of France, Canada, Great Britain, the United States or the FRG (members of the contact group), but it is under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. We must decide our own destiny."

Finally, concerning the UN contingent to be deployed to Namibia, Nujoma believes "this force is the responsibility of the UN secretary general and will be set up by the Security Council." "SWAPO does not reason in terms of phases but within the framework of Resolution 435," he said. Nujoma, who was received by Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes at the end of his official visit to Angola from 15 to 19 April, stated that he is not opposed to the participation of Portuguese forces in the UN contingent.

SOUTH AFRICA

MALAN MENTIONS 'DEEPER' RAIDS INTO ANGOLA

LD221722 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] The South African minister of defense, General Malan, says the government will have to consider carrying our military raids deeper into Angolan territory. Speaking in the House of Assembly in Cape Town, he said the suicide missions of SWAPO in South-West Africa/Namibia during the current sensitive negotiating period forced the government to take a new look at the situation. An important lesson to be learned was that similar raids could be launched against South Africa in the future, which was why it was particularly necessary to develop territorial units which could easily find terrorist groups and eliminate them.

General Malan said that SWAPO could hardly be serious in seeking a solution to the South-West Africa/Namibia independence question while sending its men on suicide terror missions. It was important that the world took note of this. He said that the SWAPO incursions into South-West Africa/Namibia should be seen against SWAPO's poor image overseas. The Soviet Union had addressed the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, on this matter.

General Malan said that the South African Armaments Corporation was now in position to supply 141 different calibers and types of ammunition to the security forces.

COMMENT ON DEATH SENTENCES OF 3 ANC MEMBERS

EA221348 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 21 Apr 82

[ANC program]

[Excerpts] Despite the storm of protest inside the country and abroad against the impending executions of the three combatants of Umkhonte We Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, the racist Pretoria regime has still no intention of reversing its decision to carry out these (?malicious) murders.

The three Africans of our movement have been recognized by the people inside the country and abroad as the best sons of the oppressed but fighting people of South Africa -- men who have been motivated by the noble principles of freedom for the oppressed majority to pick up arms in order to eliminate the criminal system of apartheid from the face of our land, (?evidence) of the intensified fascist repression against the entire black population of our country. [as heard] It still remains clear that the case for which many of our patriots and freedom fighters have sacrificed their lives can only be achieved through armed revolutionary struggle to curtail the white minority government of apartheid.

We are now [words indistinct] to oppose and fight against the intended executions the three combatants of our army, Comrade Johnson Lubusi, Naphiali Manana and Petrus Mashigo and to [word indistinct] the unconditional release of all political prisoners from the fascist dungeons.

In particular, we want the commutation of the death sentences on the three militants of our movement. The Pretoria regime must not be allowed to carry out the death sentences with impunity. This is the call which has been echoing throughout the length and breadth of our country, and it is now made by all democratic forces of the world.

ZAMBIA

RAIL BLOCKADE TO SHABA PROVINCE LIFTED

AB221025 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Lusaka, April 22 (AFP) -- Zambia railways has lifted a blockade that cut off traffic to and from Zaire's economically important southern Shaba Province for five days after a series of border incidents.

The embargo has stranded 10,000 tons of cargo and hundreds of pieces of surface mail destined for Zaire at the rail station in Ndola, northern Africa. The goods included coal and coke from Zimbabwe's Huange (formerly Wankie) mine -- Zaire imports 11,000 tons a month of these products -- and foodstuffs, principally maize, from Zimbabwe and South Africa. The railway south is the best transport link for Shaba, Zaire's main copper and cobalt-producing region whose capital Lubumbashi is 1,500 kms (940 miles) from the Zairian capital, Kinshasa, but just 500 kms from Lusaka. The Shaba mines rail out 20,000 tons of copper a month through South African ports via Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The immediate cause of the blockade, announced last Friday, was the stoning by about 20 Zaireans of a Zambian goods train inside Zairean territory at Sakania. The windscreen of a locomotive on loan from the Zimbabwe railway was shattered. In the weeks prior to this, tension had risen with a series of incidents on the Zambia-Zaire frontier including an exchange of fire between soldiers of the two nations, detention of two dozen Zambians inside Zaire and alleged harassment of Zambian travellers cutting through a neck of Zairean territory called the Pedicle to reach northeastern Zambia from the northern Copperbelt.

Reports in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital (ex-Salisbury), said there had also been economic considerations in the Zambian rail blockade. The Zimbabwe news agency ZIANA said Zambia was claiming Zaire was in arrears on payment of six million kwacha (almost seven million U.S. dollars) in rail charges. ZIANA quoted a Zimbabwe railways' official as saying the embargo was removed on Tuesday without explanation. However, the lifting of the ban was announced by the Zambian authorities in Lusaka only last night.

In another development affecting rail traffic in southern Africa, Zimbabwe railway officials announced in Harare yesterday that weekly passenger services between Bulawayo, southwestern Zimbabwe, and Cape Town, South Africa, would be withdrawn early next month due to lack of patronage. Travellers by rail will now have to pass through Johannesburg.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE: TIES WITH RSA WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED

CA230950 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has stated that Zimbabwe is not going to maintain political and diplomatic relations with the racist-ruled South Africa. He said Zimbabwe does not want to become an accomplice of those who are oppressing Africans and to associate itself with the apartheid system in South Africa.

He reiterated his country's support for the just struggle of the Sout-West Africa People's Organisation, SWAPO, and the national liberation movement in South Africa itself. He added that Pretoria was not giving up its attempts to destabilize the situation in frontline states.